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# The HYA YAKA

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VOL. III.

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1905.

No. 1.

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## A Note From '05

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When a man has graduated in dentistry, or in any other profession, the most definite thing that can be said of his achievements is that he is a graduate. It may not be safe to say to him, "You lucky dog," because such a sentiment implies a master capable of furnishing the canine needs and employment, but dentistry does not always prove so exemplary a provider to its graduates. Consequently, as there is nothing to be abhorred more than a vacuum, if the graduate's time is not filled with employment, it is sure to overflow with the alternative—need. The sparkle and effervescence of graduation grow drier and lessen when a full draught is taken, so let not the undergraduate anticipate a lasting flavor in the exhilaration he feels on commencement-day.

Some of the graduates of '05, whose location we know, are just bubbling over with information on such topics as, "How nice it used to feel before I graduated."

Dr. Horace Wood decided that the east end of the city, in the vicinity of the jail and the zoo, was the place for him to work into practical form, at so much per form, the beautiful theories and quick-setting formulæ he had set up all labelled on the front shelves of his brain cabinet. Everything not pertaining to dentistry he, of course, puts back into that part of his brain behind the ears. His advent was greatly delayed by building operations, but his welcome was so much the greater, and everybody and everything over there, except the cement sidewalks, are still clapping their hands. If you wish to say, "You lucky dog," to any of the class of '05, call on Horrie.

A list of heroes, who refused to leave the city, with an inadequate supply of dentists, thereby sacrificing themselves to a life of overwork at princely fees, instead of selfishly choosing a nice fat town somewhere, to leisurely collect from helpless humanity who have no choice of dentists, includes about a dozen. We have Scripture for it that the state of one who has not where to lay his head, is not exactly blissful, but what of the horrors endured by our Highlander of '05, Archie Forbes, for on the gleaming portals of that College Street building how did he ever find space to place his brass sign?

Though it be a digression, we will now hand out a tip. If any freshman should miraculously conclude that heaven did not design him for a dentist, he would do well to start a factory in that vicinity to make brass sign polish.



Before leaving this brazen spot let us congratulate our class-mate on making a good start in the race that has for its goal—anything.

At the market place, the future centre of radial railroads, a pair of '05's have squatted. When they attain to the dignity of signing cheques, their mark will be Wark & Hambly. A partnership is a lovely thing. When the life insurance agent calls, the other fellow can talk to him. He can also kill off the patent dustless floor-brush man, and mutilate, maim, and otherwise accommodate the vendors of lightning-rods, crochet-hooks and all those things so necessary to the busy dentist, whose practice is largely made up of these quick-return artists. They have a very commodious office with many exits, so that—well, they are not always patients who enter a dental office and there is really nothing personal in a bailiff's visit.

In the east end, Walter Bonney; in the west, Roy Zimmerman; in the north, Dick Hull; and in the south, Frank Howe, hold office for life and good conduct. There being no more cardinal points to the compass in this city, we can not point to any more of its latest acquisitions in dental practitioners.

The Irish element in the vicinity of Omemee will soon have home rule, and the shamrock will grow where clover used to flourish, because Joe Thompson is using that place as a halting point in his march to legislative halls. The many friends of the future M.P. are sizing up the remaining timber limits, and that friend of his bosom, Sam Eckel, is appraising the county of Waterloo that they may ask intelligently when Joe distributes "the spoils of office."

Men do not place lighted candles under a bushel, neither do men keep a very decided talent under cover. Mel. Large, who last year illustrated the pages of HYA YAKA, with frequent and interesting cartoons, has gone to the roomy West, where he has standing offers for the exercise of his cartooning ability. Incidentally, he is preparing to take the British Columbia exam. This would imply that Dominion registration does not look very near to him.

As near as he could get to that infinite source of power, Niagara Falls, so as to avoid a long continuance of the use of such energy-abusers as foot engines and lathes, Herb. Ward awaits the flow of electric energy to Thorold.

Some day when Niagara power has boomed our industries and produced a monied and leisure class, the means may be provided to allow an energetic explorer to devote his life to the discovery of Schomberg, Arkona, Rowassan and Bath, places where Wilkinson, Huffman, Caverhill and Nash respectively were last heard of. The search may be continued into the Sudbury district for Jimmie Dillane and his partner, Teddy Hill. We may be sure of one thing, Teddy is not losing much sleep over future prospects anyway.



A few statistics may be interesting and instructive. Salt is recommended with them. They may be used later by the affirmative side of a debate on the subject, Can figures lie?

The class of '05 contained sixty-seven men; sixty-seven of these are still innocent of millions.

The number who were formerly sure that dentistry was their calling, sixty-seven; the number now sure of it, seven.

The number who graduated in orthodontia, sixty-seven; number now practicing it, none.

Number who formerly thought junior matriculation a rather high standard for entering dentistry, fifty; number who now think B.A. insufficient, sixty-seven.

A. E. W.

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### **Freshman Hints**

(With apologies to "Letters of a Self-made Merchant to his Son.")

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Long, long ago, when I was a freshman, I much avoided that hateful vice—advice. But, though much indebted to my friend Lorimer, I venture the following suggestions, hoping that some of the First Year men of to-day are wiser than was I, not so long ago.

No doubt when you left your happy home, your ma told her dear boy to be sure not to over-study; but I want to tell you to be sure not to under-study. You are at College to get a little of the education that is so good and plentiful there. When it's passed around, don't be bashful, but reach out and take a big handful every time, for you should get your money's worth. Education is about the only thing lying around loose at this school, and about the only thing you can have as much of as you're willing to carry away. Everything else is locked tight, and the other fellow has the combination.

The first thing any course ought to give a man is character, and the second is education. You should be a good scholar, but your ma is more particular that you should be a good, clean man. And if you graduate with a sound conscience, it will not so much matter if you have forgotten the typical dentition of the kangaroo, or the exact construction of the rheostat.

There are two parts to a college education—the part you get inside from the professors, and the part that you get outside from the boys. The latter is the really important part; for the first can only make you a scholar, while the second can make you a man. Education is a good deal like eating—a fellow can't always tell which particular thing did him good, but he can usually tell which did him harm. After a square meal of beef-steak (tough) and vegetables, and mince pie (mother's) and water-melon, you can't say just which ingredient is going into striated muscle fibre, and which into the distal end of a particu-



lar nerve neuron, but even the dullest freshman can say which started the demand for pain-killer in his inside. And so, you cannot figure out to an ounce whether it is anatomy or histology or chemistry which is developing you in this or that, yet it is down among your amusements that you are going to find your stomach-ache; and it is there that you want to go slow, and pick and choose.

"Does a college education pay?" Certainly it pays—(the college). College does not make fools; it develops them. It does not make bright men; it develops them. A fool will turn out a fool whether he goes to college or not; though he will probably turn out a different sort of fool. A good, strong boy will turn out a bright, strong man, providing he gets the corners properly worn off at college. Even then, in our professional career, it is not so much knowing a whole lot, as knowing a little and how to use it, that counts.

In conclusion, I cannot hand out any ready-made success to you. It would do you no good if I could. In our profession, as in others, there is plenty of room at the top; but you must climb one step at a time, for there is no elevator to carry you.

SYMPATHETIC SOPHOMORE.

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### Officers of Student Organization

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*Senior Year.*—Pres., J. A. Beatty; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Gordon; Sec.-Treas., J. E. Middleton.

*Junior Year.*—Pres., J. A. Drummond; Vice-Pres., W. B. Daynard; Sec.-Treas., L. A. Maxwell.

*Sophomore Year.*—Pres., M. R. Billings; Vice-Pres., D. W. Duffin; Sec.-Treas., J. A. Bleakley.

*Freshman Year.*—Pres., R. J. Vance; Vice-Pres., R. M. McIntosh; Sec.-Treas., H. C. Spragg.

*Rugby Football.*—Hon. Pres., Dr. W. E. Willmott; Pres., F. A. French; Vice-Pres., J. C. Crawford; Sec.-Treas., C. D. Bricker.

*Association Football.*—Hon. Pres., Dr. A. E. Webster; Pres., C. D. Bricker; Vice-Pres., J. A. Beatty; Sec.-Treas., D. Pettigrew.

*Hockey.*—Hon. Pres., Dr. W. T. Stuart; Pres., J. C. Crawford; Vice-Pres., J. D. Pettigrew; Sec.-Treas., E. E. Bruce.

*Handball.*—Hon. Pres., Dr. J. B. Willmott; Pres., G. L. Smith; Vice-Pres., M. Keeley; Sec.-Treas., S. W. Bradley.

*Harmonic Club.*—Hon. Pres., Dr. H. Clark; Pres., W. H. Doherty; Vice-Pres., J. D. Pettigrew; Sec.-Treas., V. C. Marshall.

*Royal Dental Society.*—Hon. Pres., Dr. W. E. Cummer; Pres., F. A. Axon; Vice-Pres., Miss Ayson; Sec.-Treas., A. G. Lindsay.



*"At-Home" Committee.*—Chairman, H. L. Watt; 1st Vice-Chairman, D. H. Dow; 2nd Vice-Chairman, H. G. Wilkinson. Committee: G. B. New, F. C. Becker, B. E. Brownlee, F. J. McMahon, C. E. Brooks, B. F. O. Nott, G. A. Elliott, H. R. Marshall, F. H. Moore.

*Decorating Committee.*—Chairman, E. C. Jones; F. A. French, C. D. Bricker, A. G. Lindsay, L. I. Mills, M. R. Billings, R. M. McIntosh, W. H. Coon.

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### **Y.M.C.A.—Freshman Reception**

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ON the evening of the first Friday of the term, a more than usually enjoyable time was spent in the College halls. It was the occasion of the "Freshman reception," when the men of the previous years gathered to greet in hearty welcome the members of the incoming class. This was no formal affair, but one in which easy affability and good fellowship prevailed. Early in the evening, the serried ranks of the new-comers were broken and scattered by the advancing hordes of hand-shakers, and the sense of restraint rapidly disappeared before the cheery onslaught of the old-timers. By the time the program was called everybody felt so thoroughly at home that a stranger could not have distinguished the tyro from the proficient, the novice from the adept.

The programme itself, as presented by President Smith, was a decided success. The happy admixture of musical numbers, of no mean order, with the short yet pointed and practical addresses of the various society and club representatives, gave a pleasing variety which lent zest to the whole. Especially interesting was the address of Mr. Cameron, General Secretary for the University Young Men's Christian Associations, in which he made a strong appeal for a higher morality and a truer manhood among students.

Judging from the very large number in attendance, this timely function is increasing in popularity, and may easily claim equality with any of the social gatherings indulged in by the student-body, whether in point of general popularity or of influence. As regards the former, not even the annual "At-Home" can surpass it. The brilliance of display and the unbending dignity which mark this eminently formal function do not and cannot appeal to the freedom-loving heart of the student as does the untrammelled informality which characterized this recent gathering. It would be quite safe to predict that scarcely more than half those who enjoyed this treat in the familiar precincts of the college will be found in the company which shall later tread the gorgeous banqueting-halls of the King Edward.

As to its relative influence, no other opportunity is given by



which new students may so readily become acquainted with their fellow-students and with the organizations which exist among them; and the result of this early, friendly acquaintance can scarcely be over-estimated in its effect in establishing an *esprit de corps*, and in promoting good-fellowship among the different classes. Besides, it will surely not be denied that thus early giving a high tone of morality and manliness to our gatherings, and reminding us of our duty to ourselves and to mankind at large, is a matter of considerable importance.

It is proposed in a later issue to give a specific account of the aims of our Y.M.C.A., believing that the Association will receive the hearty support of every man of us in their very commendable undertaking. Meanwhile, let us not forget to help them along as we may have opportunity by lending our influence on the right side.

By some miscarriage, the names of the Y.M.C.A. Executive, with the exception of the Presidents, were omitted from the Handbook. For those who may be interested, we give the full list as follows:

President, W. C. Smith; Vice-President, R. Hamilton; Treasurer, M. R. Billings; Recording-Secretary, C. E. Brooks; Corresponding-Secretary, W. H. Geddes. Conveners of Committees: Bible Study, A. G. Lindsay; Missionary, J. E. Middleton; New Students, J. E. Thompson; Membership, W. J. Price.

As the blanks are left for these names in the Handbook, they may be filled in for future reference.

W. J. P.

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We have not had many applications for the position of cartoonist for the coming term. The remuneration is LARGE, the thanks of 197 of your fellow-students, and we hope some fellow will appreciate this fact enough to get into harness and add interesting pages to our journal.

We ask our readers to patronize the advertisers in our paper. They are all reliable firms; no ads. were solicited from others. By dealing with them you will receive as good, if not better, value than from firms not interested in us. By their advertisements they give us funds without which our paper would be a failure, and it is only fair that they should receive a large share of our patronage.



# The Hya Yaka

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE  
YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE  
OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

**Subscription, Fifty Cents per Year, Payable in Advance.**

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VOL. III.

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No. 1.

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## Editorials

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A new scholastic year is before us once more. To fellow-students and friends outside the college the HYA YAKA sends greeting, with a fervent hope that all the good things of life may be theirs in heaping measure. To our *confreres* in college journalism, greeting, may the coming session be a successful one in every way.

Let our readers be indulgent. We are amateurs in editorial work, and ask them to be charitable in their criticisms. Suggestions which will improve our paper, will be acted upon.

The staff fully appreciate the responsibility placed upon them. and ask the students to assist them in every possible way to make this year's paper as good, if not better, than the issue preceding.

Most of us have not paid much attention to literary work during the past five months, and those who have been under a preceptor's care for the last year and a half are altogether rusty. After our day's office work we sought some pastime giving us God's good fresh air. Our mental faculties are not so keen as they will be later on when whetted by the grinding of lectures. We hope our paper, like wine, will improve with age.

If, during the coming scholastic year, articles appear which may seem unjust, we wish our readers to understand they are



written by the most candid body of people on earth, college students; that they haven't one grain of malice in them. They are put on paper with a hope that some little good may be the result, perhaps not directly, but to those coming after.

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### **The Class Fee**

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This question has been satisfactorily settled by the Board of Directors at their meeting of April last. They decided that the fee of \$2 be compulsory to all students, and be paid to the Treasurer at the time of registration for the session.

This class fee provides us a number of little luxuries, and it seems strange that such an action was necessary on the part of the Board. The delinquents were always willing to enjoy these luxuries, and how they had the nerve to associate with those who had paid the fee is impossible to imagine. They surely knew their classmates understood their position, and held them in contempt for their niggardly action. If it were the fellows who often ate only two meals a day it could have been excused, but in the vast majority of cases it was the swagger element, with "money to burn," who did the Jew act.

Now, by compulsion, these walking examples of miserliness in respect to the class fee are compelled to pay up.

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### **Faculty Changes**

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In the past there have occasionally been resignations from the Faculty and appointments thereto, but the interim between last session and the present has produced a change in the occupants of the different chairs that amounts almost to a reorganization.

The change which affects the student body most closely is that in Operative Dentistry. The limit set upon the length of this article makes any fitting comment on the work accomplished by Dr. J. B. Willmott, as the late occupant of that chair, out of the question; so, while we do not believe in leaving all the eulogies of a man until he has passed to his reward, it is sufficient here to say that we trust he may be permitted to approach with renewed energy that other most important branch of Dentistry which still remains in his charge, and that the deanship may long be



graced by one of whom the students and profession at large have good reason to be proud.

The appointment of the present occupant of the chair, Dr. A. E. Webster, has been not only a popular one, but a most deserving one, as well. Student opinion is, perhaps, not always infallible, but it is doubtful if anyone is more competent to judge a professor's work than the men who occupy the benches before him from day to day; and it may safely be said that no other appointment that could have been made would have met with the universal approval of the students that has been occasioned by the present one.

Dr. Teskey has been a familiar figure to dental students ever since the founding of the college, and occupies a place in the early history of the institution second only to that of the Dean himself. It has been said that a man's worth is judged by the extent to which he is missed, and Dr. Teskey will be truly missed from the *personnel* of the Faculty. It was a distinct loss when Dr. Primrose resigned some time ago, and his return as Professor of Surgery is a guarantee of an interesting and instructive course in that subject.

The appointment of Dr. Stuart to the vacancy left by Dr. Trotter, and that of Dr. Cummer to the Examining Room, complete the list. The Board are to be congratulated on the most satisfactory manner in which the unusually large number of vacancies have been dealt with.

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### **Nameless**

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There is a small bit of information that is handed out regularly every year to the students of this college that should cause all of us to do a little deep thinking. It is that jocular reference to the habit that ordinarily inanimate objects, such as articulators, rubber-dam punches, etc., acquire of migrating to some other man's kit.

It is an unpleasant fact, but a fact, nevertheless, that among the large number of men attending any college there are a few who have no compunction in appropriating that which rightfully belongs to another. This is, however, scarcely to be wondered at, for, although college men are, we believe, above the average in morality, they are not so far above as to be free from such men entirely.



If the "swiping" were confined to those very few where it seems bred in the bone, little harm would result. Indeed, it could be but a short time until they would be caught and summarily dealt with. At present, however, while no doubt the practice originates with these men, the sad part of it all is that it certainly spreads. It is exceedingly galling for a man to lose instrument after instrument, and he finally becomes desperate and "swipes to get even." If he got even, and everyone got even, it would not be so bad, but the trouble is the circle is never completed, and at the end of the term it is the man who absolutely refuses to stoop to this kind of thing who is out, while some other fellow goes home with a small dental depot in his trunk.

There is no getting away from the fact that "swiping to get even" is "swiping" still. A man may, by doing it, be even at the end of the term as far as instruments go, but he can never be even with himself. Not only that, but it pays no man, for the sake of a paltry instrument, to run the risk of being caught with what belongs to another. A number of years ago, at a convention, some valuable pieces of bridgework were missed. Attending that convention was a man who, while at college, had a reputation for dishonesty. A number of others who had been at college with him were also there, and, although years had passed since then, suspicion immediately fell on him. Investigation showed that it was justified, but it simply goes to show that a man can never shake off a reputation of this kind once it is gained, and it may be gained by simply "swiping to get even."

Unfortunately, in most colleges where a large number of instruments are used, this practice of genteel pilfering is in vogue. The fact which makes it so hard to deal with is that it is often practiced by men who in every other respect are strictly honest. They feel that they cannot afford to lose the instruments, and must make up the loss, although it be at some other man's expense. It seems necessary for a student to operate with one eye on the patient and one on his instruments, and in past years an inventory at the end of one's freshman year showed a sadly depleted kit. The array of chains and padlocks which greets one on entering the infirmary has been proven to be necessary, but we would not like to take it as an indication of the honesty, or rather dishonesty, of the class.

Everyone admits that such a state of affairs is deplorable, but almost everyone is equally ready to affirm that it is inevitable. We realize that the Faculty are in themselves powerless, but we



believe that there could be established in each class a "Disciplinary Committee," that, with proper powers and the solid backing of the thoroughly honest men, who are in the great majority, could deal effectually with the matter. Such a step has never been taken, and it remains for some class to adopt some such scheme and bring about that respect for another's property which should prevail among all men, and nowhere to a greater extent than among those who are entering on a profession as noble and uplifting it its ideals as that of Dentistry.

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### Class Nominations

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The method employed in class nominations this year, and the attitude of the class in general to their officers, although not worse than that of preceding sessions, was, to say the least, very discouraging to those who would like to see all such meetings conducted in a proper manner. The fault lies more with the class than with those whom they have elected to take charge of their meetings. Is it fair, or is it even common sense, to appoint one of your number to act as your chairman, to do *your* business, and then conduct yourselves like a set of hoodlums, or a gang of shantymen just let loose from the woods?

The Senior Class, the one to which we might naturally expect the other classes to look for an example, was probably the worst offender in this respect. The chairman should have positively refused to take any nomination until the nominator stood and made it properly.

We are not at college merely to learn how to construct a hygienic bridge, or an artistic denture, or to insert a beautiful gold filling, but also to learn as much as possible of all that pertains to the successful career of a professional man—one to whom his fellow-citizens may defer in matters social, municipal and political.

Two years ago the Litandeb Society was organized to enable students to become familiar with, and experienced in, the proper procedure in the conducting of public meetings, debates, etc., but the results to date indicate that it has failed thus far to realize the hopes of its organizers.

At dental conventions we repeatedly hear the lament that so few of our graduates attain to any municipal or political eminence. Does the cause not justify the result? Does the real reason



not lie in the fact that so few of our graduates have acquired the ability to successfully fill the said positions? The old adage says, "Poets are born, not made," and some may say the same is true of orators. However, we are still of the opinion that by practice a very good imitation of an orator may be "made." We have good raw material in our college; let us get it worked into the refined and finished article, before it is sent out on the expectant but so often disappointed public.

This is an age of young men. Never before in the world's history have the young man's claims to leadership been so well recognized. The man who wants to lead the people must have many gifts. He must have health, intellect, intellectual training, a broad knowledge of men and events, a certain amount of personal magnetism, and the art of putting things. In addition, he requires honesty and sincerity of purpose.

Boys, "get into the game." We believe the experience is worth the trouble, aside from any professional or pecuniary advantages it may bring you.

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Who said the Seniors were going to receive clinical instruction on administering Somnoform this term?

That scheme of having patients make a deposit sufficient to enable the student to give them a rebate when he has all the work examined by the demonstrators, is a good one. The students will likely get credit points for what they do, or the runaway patient will be out a few dollars.

This session 198 students have registered, as follows: Seniors, 54; Juniors, 29; Sophomores, 39; Freshmen, 76. We have two students from New Zealand, two from Manitoba, and one from Nova Scotia.



## *Correspondence*

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This column is open to both Graduates and Undergraduates. For the convenience of the latter there has been placed in the Reading Room a box into which contributions may be dropped. The writer's name is required, not necessarily for publication. The staff will appreciate it if all such are written PLAINLY, and on one side of the paper only, so that any rewriting will be unnecessary.

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### **The Unsophisticated Freshman**

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To no student is the opening of the session more novel or interesting than to the Freshman. Already the novelty is about worn off, and the Freshmen can tell you some of the things already learned, that an articulator is not a machine for pronouncing words, but an instrument used in the making of artificial dentures; that a rubber file is not made of rubber, but of steel; that a flask, contrary to all his previous experiences, is not made of glass, but of metal; that HYA YAKA is not the name of some Japanese general, celebrated in the late war, but that of the journal published by the students of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Truly the Freshmen are learning fast.

For reasons which need not here be stated, the Sophomores this year did not haze the Freshmen, but in coalition with the Juniors and Seniors, took a gentler, but less heroic, method of initiating the "Freshies" into the mysteries of our college. On Friday evening, October 6th, the Freshmen were entertained with a programme consisting of instrumental and vocal music and speeches, followed by refreshments. They enjoyed the treat.

Are you a Freshman? This question can be heard a dozen times a day about the halls and rooms of the college. The Freshmen are strangers to each other, as well as to the other students. It will take some time for them to become acquainted. Already they have made fair progress. The election has given a good opportunity for becoming familiar with the names of some of them. With a Vance, Coon, McComb, and Wollatt in their midst, there should be no lack of good running material for the presidency, and with such strong material as Steele, Lock, Armstrong and Sleet to choose from, the other positions should be well filled.



## *Sports.*

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### **Athletics**

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Time, like money, glides rapidly away, and once again we find that our "five months out," like our summer wages, has vanished. Another term at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons is upon us, and it behooves us to stop and consider in all earnestness the work before us for the ensuing year, and the way in which this work can be best performed in order that it may be at once most profitable and enjoyable.

There can be no question of the fact that the primary duty of every man who enrolls himself under the banner of a profession is to work and to work in earnest, to utilize to the best advantage every opportunity which presents itself for the acquisition of the knowledge appertaining to the occupation which he has selected as his life-work.

This earnestness of intention is the very and only foundation on which the student can hope to build a successful professional career, and it logically follows that if this intention is to be carried out, he must consider wisely and well the proper use of the time at his disposal during the college term, for as there can be no doubt that time is one of his most valuable assets, his success or failure will be measured in a great degree by the manner in which he puts that time to advantage.

This brings us to the question, How can the student best employ his time? Most assuredly every moment cannot be spent in study. The average man, no matter how bright his intellect may be, cannot study to advantage during every moment in which he is not eating or sleeping. After a certain period of work, there must be time for mental relaxation and recuperation. It is part of the student's business to keep his mental faculties in proper order, to keep his brain clear and active, if he would wish to work them to the best advantage.

As to the means of doing this, there cannot be, we think, a better than the sane and rational combination of intellectual effort with proper physical exertion. A man need not be a great physiologist to know that the two great orders in man, the intellectual and physical, are, to a very large extent, dependent one upon the other, and that consequently the undue exercise of one and the neglect of the other, cannot but result in the unbalancing of the harmonious combination of the two. The possibility of developing both side by side and simultaneously cannot be called in question. We have only to point to the Greeks of old, who at the very time of their intellectual ascendancy, were a people who brought themselves to a high state of physical development.



Every student should take as the ideal towards which he should always strive, "Mens sana in corpore sano" (a sound mind in a sound body).

As in all well-organized institutions, the R. C. D. S. provides every facility for the physical development and exertion which will enable the student to use his intellectual powers without detriment to health. We have our Rugby and Association football teams and a hockey team, all with proud records to be upheld, and for those who do not wish to participate in these more strenuous forms of sport, there is a splendid hand-ball court, on which, during the past summer, the college has spent considerable money in order to put it in proper form.

Apart from the personal interest which every student should take in proper exercise for his own sake, there is a duty incumbent upon him to support, either directly or indirectly, as the case may be, the athletic organizations of his college. In order to do this it is not necessary that he actually participate in a game. There is not room on a team for every student, yet those who do not actually play in a match can do an incalculable good by the encouragement and enthusiastic support which they give to those on whom the athletic honor of the college immediately depends.

Now that the course has been changed to four college terms, the inconvenience and hardship caused by so many players dropping out after their Junior year will no longer be a cause of disorganization to the various clubs, and the garnet and blue should, therefore, in the future be able to attain to even a higher standing in the athletic world than in the past.

We trust that every member of the student body will prove true to his colors by doing his duty to himself and to his college, of which the athletic organizations are no mean part.

F. A. F.

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## Varsity Field Day

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The sixth annual meeting of the University Track Club was held on Varsity Athletic Grounds on the afternoon of Friday, October 13th. Although the dental representation was smaller than we had expected, still the percentage was sufficient to procure them second place in the line, the position of which our friends the Meds were apparently envious, and which they forthwith endeavored to secure for themselves.

As the parade was leaving the Campus they made a grand rush to shove themselves in behind Pharmacy and thus relegate the Dents to third place, but the latter, foreseeing the move, took the necessary precautions to maintain the position which was rightfully theirs. In the *melee* which followed, the standard bearing the inscription "Dentals" was torn down and trampled under foot, but only for an instant, to be again quickly hoisted on high



and carried forward with such determination that the Meds soon perceived the futility of their attack and their inability to dislodge the Dents from their rightful rank, and, somewhat crest-fallen over the failure of the onslaught, were not at all sorry when an opportunity for honorable retreat presented itself, as the marshal of parade came up and ordered them back.

The parade partook of the usual nature and the incidents usual to such an event provided the boys some amusing topics of conversation for some days after. Raiding the fruit vendor's waggons, taking theatrical posters from the street cars, and pulling trolley ropes on the conductors, together with other harmless pranks, served to relieve the monotony of the march. At the grounds there was no general hustle, as in former years, though some minor scraps afforded amusement for the occasion. An S. P. S. man came forth from his camp and by a dexterous movement from behind, unlawfully took possession of a Freshie's cane, with which he rapidly returned to his comrades. But he soon found, to his chagrin, that he had encountered the wrong "Coon," and was glad to surrender the trophy to its lawful owner, when the latter pursued him to his roost, amid the hurrahs of the Dental fraternity.

In the field events our representatives did not, as a whole, eclipse their records of former field days, though we are proud of the showing made by one who did credit both to himself and his college.

Mr. Bricker won first in the broad jump, making a brilliant spring of 20 feet, 8½ inches, while in the quarter-mile race he broke the former record of 55 4-5 by covering the distance in the splendid time of 54 2-5.

We congratulate Mr. Bricker most heartily on his excellent achievement, and beg to assure him of the sincere appreciation of his associates at the Dental College, whose honor he so creditably upheld, and feel confident that he will win further laurels for himself and the Dents when he accompanies the Varsity Track Club to Montreal.

F. A. F.

### **Tips on the Side**

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If you can't play Rugby, get out and learn how.

Our Pharmacy friends on the bleachers assured us, and they ought to know, that S<sub>p</sub>S and H<sub>2</sub>S are synonyms.

Ye gods! what nerve some folks have! The Juniors have challenged the Seniors to a game of Rugby. Probably they think the latter need more patients for infirmary work, so who knows but that it may be from a charitable point of view.

F. A. F.



## *Plugger Points*

---

“ Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us  
To see oursels as ithers see us.”

---

How about Hallowe'en ?

Charlie Lane is still smiling.

Take off your hats, Freshies !

The Dean reads the HYA YAKA.

Freshman: “ You know my father is a dentist.”

McComb might have been president if he had *scratched* a little harder.

Did any person hear “ Rusty ” Coyne's melodious basso, opening day ?

Soph.: “ I can't get it into my head that I am no longer a Freshman.”

Junior (to Dr. W.): “ Say, Dr., how shiny are we to make this wire ?”

Dr. Webster, after one year of connubial bliss, still retains his happy smile.

The Sophomores believe the professors are right in discouraging scrapping.

Elliott claims no relationship to Lord Minto, late Governor-General of Canada.

In Dissection Room.—Soph. (to Dr. McK.): “ What is this, Dr. ? Do you know ?”

Vice-President McIntosh thinks his election may have been a mistake. Well, we'll see.

Wollatt sings like a dove. Love-songs are his favorites. “ 'Tis Love ” is his latest song-hit.

Did you notice how disappointed Jack B—l was when the Dean read Miss Hanna's note ?



### Quality vs. Price

---

Dental materials, instruments, appliances, furniture—in fact, everything in and about a dental operating room or laboratory—must be of the best quality obtainable, to satisfy the exacting demands of the twentieth century dental practitioner or student.

It is a well-established and incontrovertible fact that the profession of dentistry has made enormous advances during recent years. The qualification for entering upon the study of this subject at the college is of the same high standard as that of the other learned professions, law, medicine and the church. The college course is now a four-year one, demanding a continuous study for that length of time. The result is that the calibre of the student is being improved, his qualification and long training fitting him better than ever for the struggle which must inevitably be his when he is thrown upon his own resources at graduation.

The lines of the dentist do not fall in such easy places as in years gone by. The graduate of to-day is one of a much larger number than of old. He has a *confrere* here, and another there, and still another across the way, all practicing dentistry, and good dentistry, too!

It therefore behooves the younger man to put forth the best that is in him if he is to keep up in the race for success. If he would successfully assault this Gibraltar-like fortress, he must not only be well-equipped in so far as his dental education is concerned, but his equipment, furnishings, instruments, tools, and materials must be absolutely of the best. The competition which has invaded the profession of dentistry has long since made itself felt in the dental supply business, with the result that cheaper and inferior goods are to-day being offered to the profession. Imitations from the cheap German and obscure American factories are being substituted, and represented by some dealers to be just as good as standard original articles which are right and have stood the test of years. The dealer who substitutes an article in this way, when the original is expected, is, beyond doubt, a party to a reprehensible transaction, and is aiding a counterfeiter to make money out of a spurious, poorly-constructed, second-rate quality article, on another manufacturer's good reputation, and to the end that he himself may make an additional 10 per cent. profit.

In Canada, the profession is fortunate in having reliable and trustworthy dealers, many of whom represent only what is best in all lines of supplies.

We, among others, make it a principle to stand only for what is best in all materials and products of manufacturers of recognized merit and world-wide reputation, and we therefore feel confident in our guarantee to the profession, that goes with all our goods, namely, that every article is guaranteed to be as repre-



sented, otherwise it will be taken back without loss to the customer.

Our location on the south-west corner of College and Yonge Streets is convenient for the students, and we extend them a cordial invitation to make our offices their rendezvous. Our salesmen will be found to be obliging, and to take pleasure in showing goods at all times. Our mail order system for out-of-town practitioners, is accurate and efficient, and we request a share of your patronage.

Canadian Dental Supply Co., Limited, W. Windeyer, Managing Director, Toronto. Phone, Main 994; after hours, Sundays and holidays, N. 4072.

Wigle is sorry he was not elected president. Just wait a while. You can't keep a good man down.

There is no machine in R.C.D.S. voting. If there were—well, our votes would be gathered in more rapidly.

If report be correct, one of Stewart's ancestors died playing the bag-pipes at the battle of Culloden, 1745.

Kelly is still making his week-end trips to Hamilton. Wouldn't it be cheaper to bring the girl down here?

J. DOUGLAS PETTIGREW,  
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CAPABLE OF GIVING THE WHOLE CONCERT.

Although Dr. "Touser" Steele will be missed on the Rugby team this fall, the boys will be glad to know he is "making his mark" in Regina.

Bothwell's fondness for cakes in general may be a question, but "there is no kind of doubt" that he likes to get next to the Ayson (icing).

O'Callaghan states that the potato-rot, now prevalent throughout the country, has not, as yet, affected the price of "Murphies." He ought to know.

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Freshman, watching boys playing hand-ball, to chum: "Say, Jim, I'd rather have the other kind of base-ball than that."

The story of Dr. Luke Teskey's hunting trip will no more regale the eager listeners in the lecture-rooms of the R.C.D.S.

Freshman Demonstrator French to Freshman: "Have you had your kit examined yet?"

Freshman: "No; have you?"

Senior: "Bill, why did you bring home that big book from the college library?"

"Bill: "To press my clothes."

Infirmiry, Tues. A.M., Oct. 10th.

Dr. Walter to Dr. Webster: "Wouldn't this jar you, fourteen men at work out of fifty-four!!!"

Fr.: "I had a Kerr's Articular this morning, but I have none now."

Tom: "Have the Sophs. been in?"

"The names of what Freshmen would make a good motto for that class?"

"Oh, that's easy. Robb—Nott."

The Dean, at his opening lecture, read a note from Miss Hanna, which brought forth expressions of regret from all sides. We hope Miss Hanna will soon be free from doctor's care, and that the term of '06-'07 will see her attending the R.C.D.S.

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**R. C. D. S.**

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Watt (the Freshman's friend) is making a specialty of gold fillings. He now claims to be able to contour gold on glass.

Senior, to pretty patient: "Here comes the demonstrator just as I was going to kiss you. Just my luck!"

Miss Willin: "Do you call that luck?"

One of the patients in the prosthetic room the other morning, under the care of a learned Senior, looked more as if she was being whitewashed than having an impression taken.

The number of models from which impressions are taken in the Freshmen lab. ought to be increased from two to at least six. Such an increase would greatly facilitate the work.

First Junior: "Say, Jim has many claims on his time now."

Second Junior: "How's that?"

First Junior: "He bought his watch on the instalment plan."

Dr. Bill Reid's method of inserting gold inlays in the distal of the upper third molars, through the patient's ear, is certainly quite an eye-opener to the demonstrators of operative dentistry.

Freshman, to Junior at restaurant: "What do you think of this chicken?"

Junior: "Well—er—I—er—hate to speak disrespectfully of my elders."

The loss of several instruments has been reported from the Freshman Class. We trust they were taken in mistake. But, as the name of the party is known, we advise him to hand them back and thus avoid future unpleasantness.

A stranger, not acquainted with the names in use at the college, was heard to ask a student:

"What is the long and short of the Freshman Class, anyway?"

"Coon and O'Callaghan," was the prompt reply.

Dean (at opening): "Those students having cameras are welcome to use the dark room upstairs for developing. We would much sooner have them spending any spare time up there—day breaks in, "than in other dark places."



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There is room for the Board to lay a few boards in the shape of a new walk. At present, coming from east or west, and wishing to use the side entrances, it is necessary for one to wade through the mud or make a detour to the main entrance. Time is precious at 8.30 a.m.

How patients become accustomed to orthodontia appliances: Young lady in cantata learned selections with a retaining bar extending from superior cuspid to cuspid. Just before Christmas the bar came off and she came back to the college to have it replaced, as she could not sing without it. Dr. Webster suggested she had to "whistle over the bar."

Freshman (to Junior annealing German silver band in flame of bunsen): "Take a 'suggestion' from a Freshman and hold the band higher up in the flame; it will heat quicker" (at same time raising arm of indignant Junior, till band was just above flame).

Junior gives him one loving look.

From an address to the students of the first year in Arts by the Principal of University College we quote the following:

"Not that the Romans were not rhetorical at times, but it was for purposes of moral edification; as when they tell you that the wise man is happy in the dentist's chair."

Can any of the Senior students prove that this is not rhetoric only? Would he be wiser to keep out of the chair?

One of the Juniors had a rather exciting time for a few minutes the day of the Veterinary College hustle, while his companion had a sprint that would do any college representative justice at the annual games. Mistaking the hustle for a fight, and having Shamrock blood in his veins, he ran to see the fun; but alas! the only fun available just then was for the Veterinary Sophomores. He was mistaken for a Freshman. Speedily and carefully (?) he was passed into the college, to undergo a course of spanking such as none but students can give. When ushered into the street again he saw his companion just finishing his ten-second sprint to Yonge Street.



# FARMER BROS. Photographers

92 Yonge St.

SPECIAL RATES TO STUDENTS

At a meeting of the Junior Class on Friday, October 13th, 1905, the following resolution, moved by Proctor and seconded by Daynard, was carried unanimously:

"That those students of the Sophomore Class of last session who were conditioned in Final Anatomy at the annual examinations last April desire to express, through the columns of THE HYA YAKA, their appreciation of the services rendered to them by the Dean and those members of the Board of Directors who were instrumental in having that motion of the Board, requiring the unsuccessful students in Anatomy to re-dissect the head and neck, rescinded."





# The HYA YAKA

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VOL. III.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1905.

No. 2.

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## The Dominion Dental Council

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On Thursday morning, 15th inst., after the 8.30 lecture, the class had the pleasure of listening to a number of the members of the Canadian Dental Council, who were in session at the college.

The Dean introduced the gentlemen in a happy strain, and each one handed out some good advice, advice which, if acted upon, would certainly make for better citizens and better dentists.

Dr. Burt, of Hamilton, Ont., the first speaker, compared our present splendid building with the old one on Louisa Street, and as a member of the Board of the R.C.D.S., made the statement that any suggestions from the students' representatives which would in any way improve the present equipment would be gladly received and acted upon.

Dr. Woodbury, of Halifax, N.S., followed with some complimentary remarks on the equipment and staff: "You were born men, try not to die dentists," he said. "Get out and be citizens. Give yourselves variety of thought. Do something for your fellow-creatures besides mend their molars. Above all, make your ideals and aims that which characterized the ideals and aims of Jesus Christ."

The next speaker was Dr. Cowan, Regina. From a happy address, bristling with good things, we were able to jot down the following: "I am still a student, although practising sixteen years. You will get to hate dentistry if you cease to be students of it. Out West the graduates of the R.C.D.S. are among the best practitioners, and only a few of them have been compelled to move after once locating. Your education is thorough. This is not flattery; we recognize the R.C.D.S. diploma on sight (cheers). Even if it were not so good it would deserve recognition on my part, as I am a Canadian (renewed cheers). We are here to harmonize the details of provincial dental education, and give you a broader field. If you are afraid of competition, get out of dentistry; go and dig ditches. We'll welcome you out West, even if you do come as our opposition."

Dr. Cowan was followed by Dr. Stevenson, of Montreal. His advice was to be thorough in everything. Especially in orthodontia and porcelain work neatness was required. Good fees would result from thoroughness and neatness in all our operations. Our own personal comfort would increase and our pockets would benefit by cultivating these habits.

Dr. McGee, of St. John's, N.B., next spoke, and after a few



introductory remarks of a jovial nature, said: "Be broad-minded; hold out your hand to new men. Be men enough to give the human family all the goodness due them. If you cannot give it, you should be willing to let someone do so who can. Money should not be the great aim in life."

The Dean next introduced Dr. McInnis, M.L.A., of the City of Brandon. Being a politician, he spoke on the duties of citizenship, and said the dental profession was lax in reference to politics. His advice was, after having worked up a practice, not to let the practice work us. A dentist should not overwork. Ten a.m. till four or five p.m. constituted a good day's work. We were advised to take an interest in municipal, provincial and federal affairs. We should be interested in our country. Politicians, he said, were winked at, but it was our duty to be interested enough to elect only honest men to the high places. If honest men were not elected it was the fault of the electorate. The greatest ability a man could bring to any office was honesty through and through.

Dr. Bagnaw, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., followed, and gave the following advice for success: "He who does the best work and is most generous will succeed best."

The last speaker was Dr. Bruce, of Alberta. He endorsed Dr. Cowan's remarks and said he hoped Dominion registration would shut out graduates from colleges of too short terms. He concluded his remarks with congratulations on building, staff, equipment and the good looks of the class.

Dean Willmott thanked the speakers on behalf of the students, and one of the most inspiring hours of our college life closed with the yell and "For they are jolly good fellows."

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### Calvin D. Bricker

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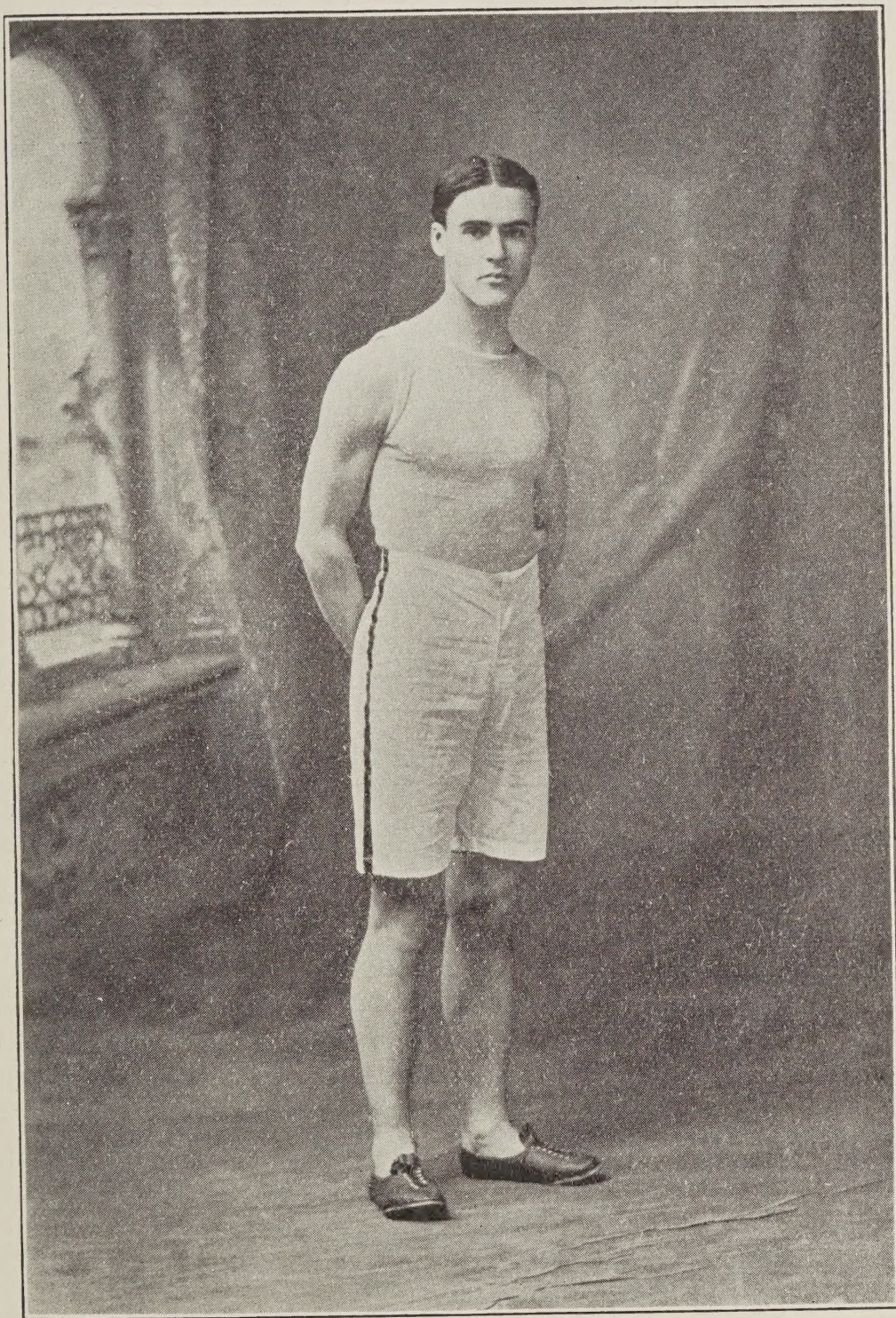
Born in the little town of Listowel in the early eighties. "Cal" spent the early years of his life much the same as the ordinary boy.

He entered High School at the age of fourteen, and it was then that he began to come to the front in athletics. In the annual games he won the individual junior championship the first year, and the individual senior championship the succeeding three years.

Not alone in track and field sports has he shown his metal, but in lacrosse, Association and Rugby football. In 1900 he played on the Listowel Association team, which won the Western Football Association championship, and captained the same team this year, winning the championship again.

His mind was early turned toward dentistry and accordingly he joined the class of '07 in the R.C.D.S. Here in his first year in the Varsity Freshmen sports he won a number of events. The next year he competed in the Varsity annual games, winning





CALVIN D. BRICKER.



three second places. This year in the annual games he won two events, and got second in a third, breaking the record in the quarter-mile.

At Montreal he competed for Varsity against McGill, winning the individual championship, and breaking the inter-collegiate record in the broad jump. As far as can be learned the new record is also the Canadian record. Distance, 22 feet, 1½ inches.

In the Methodist games in Toronto this fall, he won three events, tying for the individual championship.

At the college "Cal" is considered one of the "white-haired" boys. He is president of the Association Club, and on the Rugby and Association teams, of the latter holding the captaincy, he is a tower of strength.

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### **Dominion Dental Council of Canada Examinations**

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Applicants for Dominion certificates of qualification are divided into four classes, A, B, C, D. Class B includes all persons who are on January 1st, 1906, *bona fide* students of dentistry in any of the provinces of Canada entering into the agreement.

In making application for examination for a Dominion certificate in Class B, the candidate will require to furnish evidence, first, of matriculation and registration as a student of dentistry; second, of having been a *bona fide* student of dentistry for a period of 42 months; third, of having graduated from a recognized Canadian dental college; fourth, of good moral character.

The subjects of examination shall be: (1) Operative dentistry, including inlays; (2) prosthetic dentistry, including crown and bridge work; (3) therapeutics and anaesthetics; (4) bacteriology and pathology; (5) orthodontia; (6) physiology and histology; (7) anatomy; (8) medicine and surgery; (9) physics, chemistry and metallurgy; (10) jurisprudence and ethics; (11) practical operative dentistry; (12) practical prosthetic dentistry.

Examination fee, \$50.00. Examination first Tuesday in June in each year.

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### **Royal Dental Society**

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On the evening of the 16th of November the R.D.S. held its first meeting for the session of '05-'06.

President Axon was in the chair. He opened the meeting by saying a few words concerning the aims of the Society, and welcomed the new members and asked their co-operation in making the organization a success.

The programme was more of an entertaining nature than instructive, but Dr. McDonagh's paper on "Pyorrhea Alveolaris"



was very interesting. The paper was brief, but had some new features to most of us. Among others he told us about the comparatively new drug, nervocidin. This drug is little known. It is gotten from a plant found in South Africa. It is a very poisonous drug, and should be with great care, and only after it is thoroughly understood by the user. It has no antidote, and 1-10,000 has quite a toxic effect if taken into the veins or stomach. If a very dilute solution of it touch the root of the tongue it will cause the patient to have a sensation of choking, and this organ will lose its power of sensation for a number of hours.

But for all this the drug is useful in pyorrhea alveolaris. It must be applied at the beginning of the operation, because of its slowness in acting, taking perhaps fifteen minutes before best results are obtained. As the action lasts for two or three hours there is an abundance of time to remove the deposits. A brief discussion followed the paper.

The largest part of the programme was given by Mr. Bert Harvey, who was very interesting indeed, in his many characters. The fate of the poor Chinese, if conquered by the Germans, Scotch or Irish, was perhaps the best of his selections. We were very fortunate to have Mr. Harvey with us.

Messrs. Marshall, Robb and McGuirl favored us with instrumental solos. These were well received. An instrumental trio, composed of Messrs. Billings, Clappison and McGuirl, showed us that there is a lot of musical talent in the college of whose existence we were not aware.

The singing of the National Anthem closed the meeting.

A. W. L.

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### Y. M. C. A. Notes

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Without making much noise this organization is doing some good work. Especially is this true in the department of Bible study, which has as many as fifty students in attendance in their various classes. The number just given does not represent all who expect to enjoy the privileges afforded in this direction, as complete organization has not yet been accomplished; but considering the difficulties in the way, the committee in charge is to be congratulated on its work so far.

Perhaps a word regarding the plan in operation this year will not be out of place. In former years a single large class held its weekly meetings in a lecture-room of the college, over which the best teacher available in the city presided. For various reasons this method was not an unmixed success. A comprehensive study of the plans followed by other colleges throughout the world, and a close scrutiny of the conditions at home, made it seem wise to follow the example set by many American colleges, and especially those of our own University, in abandoning the large class for



the system of small group classes. The scheme is quite simple. A number of the boys volunteer to act as leaders, and to each leader is assigned six or eight of those who intimate a desire to take part in this work. Each group meets weekly at a convenient time and place, and it need scarcely be said that much inspiration is received from these informal discussions of matters high and deep. If by the time this reaches you a canvasser has not been able to see you personally, the convenor of the Bible Study Committee would be glad to give you a place in one of these groups, if you express such a desire to him.

#### COLLEGE SERMON.

On November 5th, in Wycliffe Convocation Hall, the students of the various colleges listened to a clever sermon by the Right Rev. Dr. Mills, Bishop of Ontario. He spoke for half an hour on the blotting out of transgressions, and the large audience felt themselves highly favored with an address that was magnetic and pleasing. The singing was led by Wycliffe College. The chair was occupied by Dr. Reynar, of Victoria College.

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### Hallowe'en

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(With apologies to Lord Byron.)

“There was a sound of revelry by night,  
And the Dental College had gathered then  
Her beauty and her chivalry,  
And bright the lights shone o'er  
Fair women and brave men.  
Two hundred hearts beat happily,  
And when music rose with its voluptuous swell  
Soft eyes (of Freshmen) looked love to eyes which spake again,  
And all went merry as a marriage bell—”

At least it did for about the space of one short hour, when suddenly “a deep sound strikes like a rising knell.” We knew it was not the “wind,” or “the car rattling o'er the stony street.” Dancing instantly ceased, and rushing to the windows we discovered the combined forces of S.P.S. and the Meds. in front of our college making frantic vocal efforts to give us a friendly Hallowe'en salute. They gave forth their college yells in a volume of sound which drowned the strains of Fralick's Orchestra in the middle of a waltz. We returned their salute in kind, and then,

“On went the dance and joy was unconfined,  
No sleep till morn when youth and pleasure meet  
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet.”



Thus the students of the R.C.D.S. spent a very pleasant evening on October 31st. The programme of some eighteen numbers passed off smoothly and all too quickly. There was a free and easy tenor about the event which made it very enjoyable indeed. We believe this method of spending Hallowe'en is much preferable and more civilized than that of celebrating the evening in the breaking of signs, etc., down town. The Decorating Committee did their work splendidly and the draperies of garnet and light blue bunting gave the Infirmary the appearance of a very pretty ball-room. Lloyds furnished the refreshments, and the committee in charge are to be congratulated on the success of the evening.

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### **Fraternity Dance**

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The third annual dance of the Xi Psi Phi Fraternity will be held at McConkey's on Thursday evening, November 30th. The students of all the classes are most welcome, whether they have received special invitations or not, and the stewards will see that they are introduced and made to feel at home. Tickets may be obtained from any member of the committee.

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### **Demonstrators**

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The following students have been appointed demonstrators:  
Freshman Technique—F. A. French, E. B. Sparks.

Orthodontia, Juniors; Operative Technique, Freshmen—  
W. H. Doherty.

Bacteriology, Crown and Bridge Work—E. C. Jones.

Infirmary Assistant—G. M. Gorrell, D.D.S.

Assistant Porcelain Room—G. B. New, D.D.S.

Chemistry—W. J. Price.

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### **The At-Home**

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It has been decided to hold the At-Home this year in the Temple Building, and the committee of management have everything in full swing. This popular function will be held on the evening of December 8th. Among the patronesses will be found the wives of the Faculty, and there is every indication of a record-breaking attendance of the students.





THE FOUNDERS OF THE R.C.D.S. TAKE OFF THEIR GOWNS.



# The Hya Yaka

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE  
YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE  
OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

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GORDON B. NEW, D.D.S., '06.

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VOL. III.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1905.

No. 2.

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## Editorials

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### Examinations

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The college board acted honestly and fairly when, at their August meeting, they repealed the by-law of last April's meeting, which said that a student should retake his dissecting work in the event of his failing on his anatomy paper. The by-law meant that a number of the Sophomore Class would have to do again what they had done at the beginning of the session of '04-'05. They managed the matter in such a way, too, that only the fellow who had done honest work, and was prepared to take oath to that effect, was allowed his dissection.

Examination results are always unsatisfactory to a number writing. If we students only had the power of seeing ourselves as our examiners see us! Written examinations are very much human, and consequently imperfect, but at present we have nothing to replace them. Our public and high schools are trying to do away with them, but the final test of a student's ability is still mainly a written examination. The examiner who sets the paper is the one person who tests the student's knowledge, and in high schools and colleges it is often over-estimated. This was particularly evident in Ontario Departmental examinations until recent years. In the R.C.D.S. the examiner setting the paper submits it to the professor giving the course of lectures in the subject.

The final anatomy paper of last April's examinations may have



been set without thought on the examiner's part of giving the students a difficult paper, but it was a disappointment to many of them. It was an unexpected paper, as it required a thorough knowledge of the dissected parts to make a high percentage.

In the article on "Practical Dental Anatomy," HYA YAKA, December, '03, a strong plea was made for an extension of the time in which to do this important work. This was thought opportune because of the extension of the course from that of three years to one of four sessions. Last autumn term the students had about the same time to do the work as the Juniors of '03-'04, and likely they hurried through it. However, the class of '03-'04 were fortunate in that when they finished their work and had taken their orals off successfully, they were done with that part of the course. A student who knows his dissecting well, or has remembered it, is well able to write on any question paper put before him, within a reasonable time after the work has been completed. Those who did good honest work in the biological building took off all their exams. and received anywhere from 70 per cent. to 95 per cent., were not expecting a re-hash of Cunningham. If they had they would have kept Cunningham reviewed. The college calendar gives Gray as the prescribed textbook in anatomy. Anatomy is anatomy no matter where you get it, but every author has his method of presenting a subject, and an examiner can set a paper from Cunningham which will make a student of Gray tremble.

The students finished their work about the middle of December, and had a second examination on it over four months later. Can the average student remember the essentials of his fall's work (and they are legion) that length of time. We hardly think so. Dr. Peeso, of the Pennsylvania Dental College, says you must know anatomy seven times and forget it as many before you have it clinched. Most of us know it to-day, get our oral off, and ten days after it is hazy, and in as many weeks it is almost gone completely. We leave it for fair-minded persons, professors, members of the governing body of the college, or students, to decide. Is it fair to compel a student to retake an examination which he has successfully passed four months previously? Is it fair, especially when he is not given time to get the work up thoroughly in the first case?

There may be a few who never will work, and manage to get through their course by all the flim-flam methods possible, but they do not count for much. They are not likely to figure prominently in life's struggles except as flim-flammers. There should be some method of giving an honest student credit for his honesty at the end of the term's work, while giving just punishment to the student who fails to do things on the square.



## *Correspondence*

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This column is open to both Graduates and Undergraduates. For the convenience of the latter there has been placed in the Reading Room a box into which contributions may be dropped. The writer's name is required, not necessarily for publication. The staff will appreciate it if all such are written PLAINLY, and on one side of the paper only, so that any rewriting will be unnecessary.

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*To the Editor of the Hya Yaka:*

For many years the better men of the dental profession in the United States and Canada were agitating for a change in the course for dental students from three to four years, claiming that three terms were not sufficient to properly teach the student.

The matter was discussed not a few times at the meetings of the National Association of Dental Faculties, and at last at a meeting of this Association, in 1901, it was finally decided to lengthen the course to four years of seven months each. Some of the colleges on the other side of the border, that are controlled by stock companies, when the first freshman class under the new course was only about one-third the size of former classes, fearing that this would result in a big reduction in their dividends, began an agitation to have the course brought back again to one of three years. At a special meeting of the National Association of Dental Faculties, in 1904, this was done.

We, as Canadian dental students, are proud to say that the authorities of the R.C.D.S. put the four year course into force. While the first freshman class under the new course was only about one-third of the former classes, and the financial outlook was by no means the brightest, still they did not waver in their determination, and now the freshman class is again as large as it formerly was under the three year course.

While to the student a course of four years means a very much larger financial outlay, still I doubt if there are many of them who would welcome a return to the former course. Under it he was required to spend a year in his preceptor's office, and in a great many cases this year was not by any means the most pleasant one of the course. Under the new regulations a student is at college four terms in succession, and as a result can keep his theory up; his associations are not broken, and he has an extra term in which to receive a more thorough training in theory and practical work. I am sure what is obtained in college is by far more beneficial, from a student's standpoint, than what is, in most cases, received from a preceptor.

Speaking from the standpoint of a student, I would like to offer a few suggestions concerning the present curriculum, as it appeals to me. I know perhaps it is not the proper thing for a student to criticize those who are in authority, but we, as students, are the ones who take the course, and consequently should be able to give, with a fair amount of intelligence, a fairly good opinion



of the course. I sincerely hope no one will take these remarks in any other spirit than that in which they are offered, namely, in the best interests of the college.

When the four year course was inaugurated the following subjects were added to the old curriculum: physics, electro-therapeutics, physical diagnosis and anesthesia, the practice of medicine, the institute of dentistry, practical pathology and clinical surgery at the General Hospital.

The present course for the freshman year is quite sufficient and satisfactory. If, however, a course in practical physics could be arranged, I think it would aid very materially in the usefulness of the subject.

In the sophomore year the course is not quite as satisfactory. Practical anatomy is one of the subjects causing more or less trouble. For several years we have been required to dissect an extremity and a head and neck. For our work in physiology, and more particularly in physical diagnosis, every dental student should be required to dissect a thorax and head and neck. As for the time allotted for this work, it is far too short to accomplish satisfactory results. In crown and bridge work an examination should be just as essential as an examination in orthodontia. The course in operative technic is an excellent one and one to which more time could be given with advantage. Some technic work might be taken from the Junior year and given to the Sophomores. Orthodontia technic might be shifted from the Junior to the Sophomore year and thus allow the Juniors to get more infirmary practice.

The Junior year looked quite promising at the beginning of the term, but since then it has been somewhat of a disappointment to many of us. Orthodontia technic has been under way for about six weeks, and now, I believe, we are to be given some more crown and bridge work technic. The result will be, I am told semi-officially, that the Juniors will not get into the infirmary until after Christmas holidays, while last spring we were led to believe we would get into it as soon as we finished our orthodontia, or about the middle of November. One of the reasons for increasing the course was to give us more infirmary work in our Junior year. Of course we are getting some more, but not nearly as much as we had hoped for. In order to bring about this result, orthodontia should be transferred to the Sophomore year, and any technic work required could be given early in the term, and then allow the Juniors to get considerable operative dentistry in the infirmary before Christmas. From the present outlook our practical bacteriology is to be left over till next term, and our practical pathology is nowhere in sight.

The outlook for the Senior year at present is very promising, but of course time alone will tell how satisfactory it will turn out. Porcelain work might be given more attention. The clinics in surgery, to have any good results, should be



well arranged and carried out. In addition to the clinics for nitrous oxide, it is about time somnoform was given some attention, and clinics for its use might be given as well as for nitrous oxide.

In regard to the lectures a few changes and additions would, I believe, prove beneficial. The course in materia medica might extend over the first three years. To give the student a better idea of the drugs used and described in materia medica, which is a very dry subject at its best, it would be desirable to have a medicine cabinet put up in some conspicuous place, containing bottles of every drug described. By the use of these at the lectures a knowledge of the drug would be much more impressed on the student's mind. The course of lectures in operative and prosthetic dentistry should cover the last three years of the course, as I do not think any student can learn too much on these subjects. A year ago a change was made in the method of delivering the lectures, by which each class gets its course separately. Under the former method of delivering the lectures, both classes taking the subject received them from the beginning of the work together. This was considered by many of the students to be the better plan, because in subjects extending over one year the student does not receive lectures in the second year on the whole subject, but merely on that part of the work which was not covered in the first year, although he must try the examination on the whole subject. In some of the subjects at present it is possible to take the lectures in both classes, but in others it is not so. A return to the former manner of delivering lectures would, therefore, be the most desirable.

JUNIOR.

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*To the Editor of the Hya Yaka:*

It seems rather queer that in this day of, you might say, advanced dentistry, the administration of nitrous oxide is permitted in our college only when under the supervision of a specialist who usually comes once in two weeks. It would not be so surprising if it were one of the other general anaesthetics, ether or chloroform, but when we consider that gas is so safe, for I believe statistics show the fatalities to be only one in two million, it strikes my gray matter that some means ought to be devised so that in emergency cases it might be administered oftener. The inconvenience of this anaesthetic being so seldom available is strikingly shown by the following example, which was related to me by a fellow-student. I will not give you his own words, as he was rather "hot," and it might not seem correct if they were to appear in the columns of this paper. A case presented with a fistulous abscess from an impacted lower left third molar. The molar was not visible, in fact the Rontgen ray failed to show it, but it could be distinctly felt with a probe. The demonstrator advised extraction, which, of course, could not be accomplished



without some anaesthetic, local or general. The locals were at first thought of, but ethyl chloride could not be used on account of location, stovaine or eucaine could not be obtained in the college, and the powers that be objected to the use of cocaine. With regard to the generals, neither ether nor D. and F. chloroform could be found, so gas, although not indicated, was to be used. The first question was, Would it be right for anyone to administer it in the absence of the specialist; would it be encroaching on his territory? and after this had been settled, the long hunt came for the gas outfit. It was finally located in the librarian's office, but without the inhaler. The Hurd apparatus was fished up, but was found to be out of working order. The only thing to be done was to get that inhaler, but as it was locked in the superintendent's desk, and as he was not to be found, it was decided that the patient be instructed to report in seven days at the next gas clinic, nothing having been done to improve his health.

It ought to be the aim of every dentist of this age to be able to treat any common pathological condition which presents itself in the mouth. Now, how are we to become oral surgeons or anything other than common "tooth carpenters," if we do not have some practice along this line while at college? We have quite a number of demonstrators (graduates) who are familiar with nitrous oxide; at least, I understand that they use it in their own practice; and would not one of these assume the responsibility of an anaesthetist for these emergency cases, if asked by the authorities? Some such arrangement I think is very much needed.

SENIOR.

The superintendent has made a new arrangement which adds much to the ease and comfort with which the large clinic of the infirmary practice is handled. By this arrangement one student is appointed each day to treat all patients requiring immediate attention. The highest aim of our profession is the relief of pain and suffering, but frequently cases requiring immediate treatment have been compelled to wait several days because every student had his appointment book full.

The Executive of the Students' Parliament of the University of Toronto met on the evening of November 2nd in the Students' Union Room to discuss the subject for their first night of meeting, on November 23rd.

The topic decided on was "An Immigration Policy for the Dominion Government." The Executive lined up and held their respective caucuses and elected leaders. The Government for the first night will be a Liberal administration.

The Executive met again on November 9th to complete arrangements. On account of other meetings being held on the 23rd it was decided to open Parliament on November 27th. The representatives present spoke of the enthusiasm of their different student bodies, and high hopes were expressed for the success of the organization.



## *Sports.*

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### **Rugby**

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#### **Dents. vs. Vics.**

The aspirations of the Dents. towards Rugby honors in the Inter-faculty series were brought to a sudden and unexpected end by the defeat sustained at the hands of their old-time rivals, the Victorias, on Thursday afternoon, November 16th, on Varsity Athletic Field. Thus, for the first time in many years the Garnet and Blue will not be factors in the finals for the Mulock Cup.

It was ideal weather for foot-ball, with a light breeze blowing down the field.

Dents. won the toss, and elected to play with the wind.

Both teams entered into the contest with a rush and grim determination that foretold a hard-fought battle, which indeed it proved to be, for from the first toot of the whistle it could be plainly seen that they were evenly matched, and either might be picked to win.

At half time the score stood, Dents. 2, Vics. 0.

It was not until the the second half that our boys, with the wind against them, showed their prowess, and had it not been for a rank fluke play that enabled the Vics. to procure a touch, which, together with a point secured by the ball going over the dead line, thus making the final score 7 to 2, the latter would never have been able to pull out a victory.

Repeatedly did the Dents. carry the ball from their own goal to the opponents' five-yard line, only to lose possession of it by sheer hard luck, thus many times preventing a score which would have told another tale. Vics. had all the luck that was going, and to that alone can they attribute their win.

Early in the game Bill Reid met with an accident that compelled him to retire, and this considerably interfered with the team play of the Dents. for the rest of the game. On the forward line every man did his duty and played splendidly throughout. The work of New, Crawford, Lonergan and Pettigrew being particularly noticeable.

Kelly, Maxwell and Bricker on the halves played well individually, but were sadly lacking in combination.

Reid played well at quarter, as did Semple, who replaced him, and little Billings, at full, accepted everything that came his way.

Had the boys been able to get in a few more practices to develop team play we feel safe in saying that the result would have been decidedly different.

The line-up was as follows:

Full back, Billings; halves, Maxwell, Kelly, Bricker; quarter,



Reid (Semple); scrimmage, Pollock, Muir, Lane; wings, Mac-Intosh, Beatty, Crawford, Pettigrew, Lonergan, New; spares, O'Neil, Semple. F. A. F.

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### **Seniors vs. Juniors**

On the afternoon of Monday, October 30th, the Seniors and Juniors lined up on Varsity Campus to try conclusions, each determined to take a fall out of the other.

The weather was ideal for football, and both teams entered into the game with a dash and vim that brought forth lusty cheers from their respective supporters on the side lines. At the conclusion of time honors were even, the score board registering Seniors 5, Juniors 5, so it was decided to play extra time of ten minutes each way. It was at this stage of the game that the greater experience of the Seniors told to advantage, with the result that when the extra time was up they had a lead of 12 points, the score standing 17 to 5. The Juniors took defeat manfully, and with three rousing cheers both teams retired for repairs.

The following are the names of those who worked so nobly for the honors of their class:

Seniors—French, New, Kelly, Reid, Isaacs, Beatty, Axon, Stapelles, Bothwell, Sparks, McGill.

Juniors—Childerhose, Bricker, Crawford, Maxwell, Brownlee, McMahon, Daynard, Mumford, Lindsay, Saunders, Steel, Graham, Pettigrew, McIntyre.

Messrs. Lonergan and O'Neil performed duties of referee and umpire most satisfactorily.

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### **Sophomores vs. Freshmen**

Our worthy confreres the Sophs. and Freshies, after witnessing the above struggle, were likewise stimulated with the desire to clash, which they did on the following Wednesday afternoon. For forty minutes they struggled as men never struggled before. Up and down the field they chased the ball pell mell, scrapping, rushing, falling and swearing, but not a man could score.

Disinterested passersby, attracted by the peculiar sounds and style of play, rushed to the side and cheered to an echo at every onslaught, for what was meant for a Rugby game proved to be a comedy of errors.

When the whistle blew for full time the score was nil to nil. A council of war was held to decide as to what to do, while the spectators cheered themselves hoarse to have the tie played off, but each team, declaring itself invincible, withdrew from the arena with honor, amid the thundering applause.

Mr. French refereed the contest, but his duties were light, and he showed judgment in allowing the play to go on without interruption.



Sophomores—Full back, McGuirl; halves, Billings, Pettigrew, Bleakley; quarter, O'Neil; scrimmage, Pollock, Brooks, Lane; wings, Raymore, Roberts, Thompson, Morrow, Johnston, Nott.

Freshmen—Full back, Strachan; halves, MacIntosh, Semple, Maclaurin; quarter, Kappelle; scrimmage, Spragg, Amos, McFarlane; wings, O'Callaghan, S. R. Moore, Niven, Sisson, Hart, Wigle.

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### Hand Ball

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The annual handball tournament with St. Michaels and Victorias was played off again this year, and though our boys did not succeed in landing the coveted trophy, they nevertheless made a very creditable showing.

The following is the result of schedule as played: Dents. at Vics., 25-25; St. Micks. at Dents., 31-25; Vics. at Dents., 11-31; Dents. at St. Micks., 10-18.

The Dental quartette were O'Callaghan, Gerald Smith, Kelly and Bleakley. F. A. F.

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### Association Football

On Thursday afternoon, November 9th, we won our first game, by downing Victoria by a score of 2 to 0. We believe that this win is the beginning of a line of victories which will lead up to the championship resting with the R. C. D. S. boys.

We have the most promising team on the field that the college has turned out for a number of years. And if we don't land the championship this year it will be because of some unforeseen misfortune.

The team that played Victoria was as follows:

Goal, Loucks, F. S. Backs, Amos, J. E.; Halnan, K. E. Half-backs, Crawford, J. C.; Bricker, C. D.; Irwin, W. Forwards, O'Callaghan, M.; Beatty, J. A.; Grassie, J. T.; Bleakley, Jos. A. Centre, Strachan, J. S.

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### Trinity vs. Dents.

OUR SECOND WIN, SCORE 9—0.

This score shows that the team is still in the ring, and is likely to stay there till the last game is finished. The team had the same *personnel* as in the game with Victoria, with the exception of Preston, who replaced Crawford on the half-back line.

The game was well attended by the Dents., who made themselves evident by the noise they made, both in cheering the good play of the team and keeping themselves warm, for a cold north-east wind was blowing over the field.

The Dents. won the toss, and chose to kick with the wind.



Only two goals were scored in this half, Trinity's goal-keeper kept the score down by making some phenomenal blocks.

But in the second half there was a different story. Our men warmed up, and though they were playing against the wind, scored 7 goals (all the forwards having a hand in the scoring, Strachan perhaps being the star forward. But it would hardly be fair to pick out certain ones as being the stars, for every man was a star in his position.

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The boys played a good combination game, no one being greedy.

The contest was very clean, no rough play occurring at all.

We hope by next issue to say that we have won out this year.

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### **Executive Committee, 1905-6**

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Chairman, W. H. Doherty, Pres. Harmonic Club; Vice-Chairman, J. E. Middleton, Sec. Senior Class; Secretary, J. A. Drummond, Pres. Junior Class; Treasurer, W. C. Smith, Pres. Y.M.C.A.; L. A. Maxwell, Sec. Junior Class; M. R. Billings, Pres. Sophomore Class; J. A. Bleakley, Sec. Sophomore Class; R. J. Vance, Pres. Freshman Class; R. M. McIntosh, Vice-Pres. Freshman Class; H. C. Spragg, Sec. Freshman Class; F. A. French, Pres. Rugby Football; J. C. Crawford, President Hockey; S. W. Bradley, Editor HYA YAKA; F. E. Warriner, Pres. Track Club; W. C. Smith, Pres. Y.M.C.A.; F. A. Axon, Pres. Royal Dental Society; H. L. Watt, Chairman "At-Home" Committee; E. C. Jones, Chairman Decorating Committee; R. Chambers, Councillor or Undergraduates' Union; Dr. W. E. Willmott, Representative from the Faculty.

Don't forget to make full use of the green soap and the instrument sterilizing fluid.

The new standard of examination, with a view of testing an operator's ability to practice dentistry, should develop a class of operators "that is better than has been." A few petty annoyances have been experienced which we understand will be remedied.



## *Plugger Points*

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Dr. Webster: "A'right."

Strachan goes east to see (M—) West.

Say, Freshies, have you had your supper yet?

Isn't life a dream in Riverdale Park, Wilkie?

The President of the Y.M.C.A. goes to church every day.

There is still time to lay that sidewalk before the Students' Entrance.

Why is the Freshmen lab. like a barber shop? Because it is full of mugs.

The Freshmen are getting a class pin to distinguish themselves from the Seniors.

"Teeney" Tovell has a weakness for H O<sub>2</sub> blondes. He is losing his hair very fast.

Dr. McK.: "What is meant by blood-letting?"

Raymore: "Bleeding."

Is "Billy" Doherty thinking of Brantford (not his preceptor, of course) when he gets into one of his reveries?

Freshman Marshall is quite a "gallant" among the ladies. He is what the Sophomores would call a "mugger."

Hunters report that deer are plentiful up north. Clark maintains it is not necessary to go so far north to find a dear.

Lost.—A small, white, short-tailed bull-terrier pup, with a large collar. Anyone seeing same please notify E. S. Ball.

Some of the fellows attending college this year eat their meals on the boa-constrictor plan: a whole lot once in a long while.

Will it do, on the physiology paper next spring, to spring Dr. Clarkson's joke of the spring chicken with the spring left in?



The poor innocent "Freshies" were highly pleased with the stereoscopic views of the human mouth, given by Dr. Walter.

Freshman Rooney is now spending his Sundays in Newmarket. He says there are other attractions besides the force of gravity.

One of Steed's favorite maxims: "If you are in doubt whether to kiss a pretty girl or not, give her the benefit of the doubt."

Dr. Walter informs us that he will have to Reid a very severe lecture to some of the students if they do not keep out of the clerk's office.

The Victorias ought not to boast of their little victory in handball. O'Callaghan says he can beat the whole bunch himself.

Wilson to Watt at breakfast: "Where is Syd.? He is late."

Watt: "Oh, it takes Syd. such a long time to comb that hair of his."

Wigg: "They say Wigle has been disappointed in love."

Wagg: "Yes; he did not know she lived at Parkdale."  
Bubbles.

Some of the Seniors are so proficient in making lower dentures that the patient can wear them with comfort upside down. Ask Al. Lester.

All the gentlemen who go to the "At-Home" on December 8th are to wear dress suits. We notice some are stretching their coat-tails already.

The Dean feeds the Freshmen on the instalment plan—six at a time. This is not economical. Their appetites are whetted too sharp with anticipation.

Strachan's troop of Freshies are excellent kickers, again illustrating the fact that the younger the kid the better it kicks. Say, Juniors, what do you think about it?

If the students wear dress suits to the "At-Home," we fear some of them would be better at home, for they won't be at home when they are at the "At-Home."



In Association football the Freshmen have won the championship of the college, defeating the Sophs by a score of 1 to 0 and the Juniors by 2 to 1. The Seniors did not put a team in the field.

McArthur is buying photographic supplies. He must be going to use that dark room. Be careful, Mack. The goblins will get ye, if you don't watch out.

For the purpose of entertainment nothing is as good as a Glee Club. Why not have it? The Freshmen have enough talent among themselves to form one.

Dr. A. E. W. (at 8.30 lecture, as Sparks comes in late, being the tenth man to do so): "Is this the limit, gentlemen?"

Chorus: "Yes, Sparks is the limit."

Sec. of HYA YAKA (carrying two large bundles of papers to post office): "If that car had struck me the HYA YAKA would certainly have a large circulation this month!"

McIntyre: "There goes your dog now, Ball!"

Ball: "Rats no, that's a collie."

McIntyre: "I'm sure that's your dog in disguise."

Norman K. Douglas is the author of the following:

"I have no faults, or I no faults can spy.

I'm everybody or all blindness I."

Boys, in students' room, learning doses:

The Quizzer: "Say, C—ose, what is the dose of alcohol?"

C—ose (promptly): "Depends on how much money you have."

Miss Sennett is much missed in her capacity as clerk, but her successor, Miss Taylor, is learning how to handle the drugs and supplies, *and the boys, too*, splendidly.

Senior, who has already taken four plaster-of-paris impressions of his victim's mouth, to demonstrator: "Say, Dr., how many more of these will I have to take?"

Dr. A. E. W.: "Mr. Coyne, if you put a pit in the cavity, where would you place it?"

"Rusty": "I wouldn't put a pit in!!!"



Dr. McK.: "Dissect that out more there. Tease out that nerve a little better." (Walks away.)

Steele: "Teasing, teasing, I was only teasing you."

Dr. McK.: "What is the anterior boundary of the axillary space?"

Mills: "Do you want the anterior or posterior?" (Foxy.)

Dr. Clark (lecturing to Freshmen): "Have you ever heard of Ethel (ethyl) Chloride?" And the naughty Freshies had to admit—amid roars of laughter—that they had never met her.

McIntyre: "There he goes around the corner, Ball!"

Ball: "That dog has a long tail; our dog's was short."

McIntyre: "Guess it must have grown, I could swear that's him."

Watt (the freshman's friend) to patient who has choked with saliva: "You should keep swallowing it, my dear, as it exudes from the parotid, submaxillary and sublingual glands, and not let a quart collect."

The Freshies appreciate the kindness of the Dean and Mrs. Willmott in entertaining them with a social evening. Such functions create a friendship and mutual understanding between the faculty and the students.

All the pretty things that McFarlane now sings,  
Were learnt by the St. Lawrence billows so free,  
Where his heart still longs for the habitant songs  
Of the girl "in the shade of the old apple tree."

Vance has under consideration the patenting of an appliance by means of which babies from one to five months old would be supplied with false teeth until the natural teeth appear. Vance's present interest in the little ones augurs well for the future.

Senior to Ed. W.: "You must let me place this towel between your head and the plush head-rest."

Demonstrator: "I suppose the reason why he will not let you do it is that he thinks the plush may improve the color of his hair."



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Gerald Smith, after using Dr. Webster's new toilet soap, and taking off all the layers of dirt (a good proceeding), together with a layer or two beneath: "Well, if this isn't a skin game!"

Dr. Clark, in therapeutics lecture: "In my practice, gentlemen, I have an electric coil which keeps a glass of water at 102 degrees."

Bothwell: "Is that Fahrenheit?"

Dr. Webster: "Gentlemen, this is not a departmental store, where we sell gold crowns and 'silver' fillings, etc. We don't 'charge prices,' but we 'render a service and collect an honorarium for the same.'"

Two Juniors, walking in Rosedale Ravine, came across a number of street gamins playing, one of whom recognized the Dents., and shouted: "Say, Bill, want to get yer teet fixed? Dere's de guys what works in de slaughter house."

Which of the "Bills" is meant?: The board bill bored Bill so that Bill sold the bill board to pay his board bill. So after Bill sold his bill board to pay his board bill the board bill no longer bored Bill.—*Yale Expositor*.

Dr. Capp: "What movements has the arm?"

Pollick: "Extension and flexion, sir."

Dr. C.: "Anything else?"

Polly: "Encircling."

Bob's aunt had been to the Infirmary. "I don't care much for plain teeth like mine," said Bob one day, after a long silence, during which he had watched her in laughing conversation with his mother. "I wish I had some copper-toed ones like yours."

Visitor to the College: "Who is the gentleman who has just gone out?"

Bell-boy: "That's Tom."

Visitor: "What class is he in?"

Dr. Stuart (calling the roll in practical chemistry): "Warriner."

Warriner (absent-mindedly, but cheerfully): "Good afternoon, sir."



# **An Invitation**

**To Students of the  
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Bill Reid, to Gorrell: "Come on home, Geo. and pack your trunk."

Doherty: "Got to get out, Bill?"

Bill: "Yes, the landlady asked us for rent."

Coyne's patient: "I won't come back any more, and I won't have the cavities examined."

Coyne storms and gets very excited over losing his points for filling.

Patient: "Cheer up, little boy, don't take things too hard; I'll come back on Monday."

Professor of Operative Dentistry: "Even yet some of you gentlemen appear to have no idea of cavity formation. You just go ahead and trust to luck. If your gold filling remains, why it's a filling, and if it falls out in polishing, it's an inlay. You remind me of the old-time blacksmith flattening a piece of iron: if it splits it's a fork, and if it don't it's a hoe."

Why send a few representatives from the Dental College to the mock parliament at the University? Would it not be much better to have one of our own? If it is practice in parliamentary procedure and debate that such a parliament is to afford, then give us one of our own, so that we all may have a show. Where is the Litandeb?

#### FIGURATIVELY SPEAKING.

Though they had never met b-4,

What cause had she 2 care?

She loved him 10derly because

He was 1,000,000 aire.

—*Baltimore American.*

"Duffin" his father thought was good enough,

But the boys have changed his name to "Duff."

The girls, they call him "Duffie, dear,"

Which makes him smile from ear to ear.

But that which makes us all start laughing,

Is Dr. Clark's new name of "Daffin,"

And even dreaming he hears some "muff"

Sing in his ear, "Lead on, MacDuff."

—*Shakespeare.*



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Some of the Juniors consider either the top laboratory not good enough to work in or the rest of the class not good enough to work with. Ordinarily "the gods" (25c.) is good enough for them, and in any case, why not permit the rest of the boys to have the pleasure (?) of their company?

Dr. McKenzie, in dissecting room: "What is this?"

Jno. Blair: "The sciatic nerve."

Dr. McK.: "What would happen if that were to be cut?"

J. B.: (with an expression all his own): "What! Why the man would die."

Goodfellow, the famous chemist of the "Naughty Sevens," while doing some individual research work awhile ago discovered the interesting fact that potassium iodide and sulphur, under slight pressure, have a curious result as follows:

$KI + 2S = \text{Kiss}$ .

This is very fortunate, as it supplies a long-felt need on his part. However, we would advise him or any others to be very careful, as it is a dangerous experiment, and the above result may not always follow. Instead the reaction may be violent, and therefore should be tried in the absence of light and when few (usually two) are present.

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Several of the under-the-building chaps were unfortunate enough to venture up into the infirmary recently. We understand well enough that we have a great many things to learn, but we did not know that in cleaning teeth it is necessary to clean the gums, tongue, and hard palate, too.

A schoolmistress received the following interesting letter from the mother of one of her pupils: "Dear Miss—You writ me about whipping my sun. I hereby give you permission to beet him anytime it is necessary to lern his lesens. He is juste like his father; you have to lern him with a club. Pound nolege into him—I want him to get it, and don't pay no atten shun to what his father says. I'll handle him."

The following epistle was received by a Toronto dentist lately:

"Dear Sir,—Do you think I could befit by mail with a top plate less two (2) dubble-teeth, one on each side, mouth neither large nor small. If you will kindly let me know, you will greatly oblidge, etc."

We hope "big" Mac. will soon learn the art and stop using such high explosives.

Two Freshmen, who for convenience we will call Jim and Bill, were asked to the Dean's supper on the same evening. The supper was almost finished, but Bill was still eating heartily.

"Don't you think you have had enough, Bill?" Jim asked.

"Don't know," Bill replied.

"Don't know?"

"Nope, can't tell yet."

"But what do you think?"

"Ain't any use thinking at all. I got to know."

"But how will you know?"

"Well, if I eat and get sick, I'll be sorry I ate so much, and if I don't get sick, I'll be sorry I didn't eat more."



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Dal.: "I have learned one thing by dissecting, anyway."

J. S.: "What's that?"

Dal.: "I know why a man laughs up his sleeve."

J. S.: "Why's that?"

Dal.: "That's where his funny bone is."

J. S.: "Well, where is the funny bone, anyway?"

Dal.: "Why, it is attached to the humerus."

"EXCLUSION."

(Dedicated to the Freshmen by their *dear* friends  
the Sophomores.)

I.

The husky Freshmen met one day  
A president to nominate;  
Said they we must pick out a man  
Who'll make our class a little clan,  
For fear the Sophies tap us straight.

II.

With one accord the choice was made,  
And Squire Vance was chosen.  
He shyly rose to thank his friends,  
'Tis said his hair stood up on "ends,"  
Just like if it were frozen.

III.

It happened in the course of time,  
The Sophies had some work to do,  
And quietly they went to work,  
For they their duties never shirk,  
Nor other people's "bizz" pursue.



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IV.

Then Mr. Vance, with magic hand,  
Made stillness reign where all was thunder.  
Said he: "Our class is being wronged,  
For this 'ere room is being thronged."  
Said others: "Easy, lest we blunder."

V.

"Dear gentlemen," was his reply,  
"My speech is not effusive,  
But I think, dear friends,  
That 'twill serve our ends,  
To make this class exclusive."

VI.

Now the Sophies are a naughty bunch  
Whenever treated thus.  
'Tis said the words they used just then  
Should not be used by decent men;  
And Chalmers, only, didn't cuss.

VII.

The meaning of the rhyme is this,  
That you must either drop exclusion,  
Or young and sprightly Mr. Vance,  
Most certainly will get a chance,  
To know the meaning of infusion.



# The HYA YAKA

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VOL. III.

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1905.

No. 3.

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## Dental Pathology Past and Present

BY OTTO E. INGLIS, D.D.S.

The growth of the dental profession in the past seventy years, and more particularly in the last twenty, has been phenomenal. Concurrently with increase in numbers, dental thought has become more and more active and ideas and experiments more or less interesting and valuable now present for attention and acceptance or rejection in such numbers as to require a fair proportion of one's time simply to review. There is in the air a spirit of desire to receive and present information which is not even based upon the selfish notion of freely give to more freely receive. This was not always the case, for perhaps the elders of the profession can remember the time when practitioners were said to cover up their instruments with a napkin when a visiting dental practitioner presented in the reception room. In those days a useful form of instrument, a method or formula was something to be guarded as a professional secret giving pecuniary advantage to the possessor. Gradually the minds of the members of the profession became clearer as to the mutual advantage of a community of knowledge, although they have not yet awakened to those of a community of other interests; and the result is that at the present day no man guards a secret, but rushes post-haste to deliver himself of any knowledge within his possession. We shall not need to discuss the possible selfish motive of desire for prominence whether directly before the profession or indirectly before the laity, for without doubt it in some cases exists; but let us rather feel that the gifts are the outpouring of a sentiment for the good of one's fellow-men and a desire to serve better their interests through an increased capacity for the better service that comes of increased knowledge.

Applying this thought to the subject of dental pathology we may assume that the older writers of the profession aimed to give that which they knew of the subject, then almost inseparably interwoven with operative dentistry, to their professional brethren, although the fact that some of their treatises were addressed to the laity may seem to offer argument counter to this view. No doubt in the older days the laity required to be educated to dental possibilities, and writings addressed to them without question must have had a beneficial effect in awakening a desire for service which otherwise might never have existed. The idea of competitive advertising by pamphlet, as it is understood to-day, must not be



charged to these men, as they worked under conditions different from those attending the profession at this time.

If one turn from the examination of one of the more modern text-books treating generally of subjects relating to dentistry, such for example as "Harris' Principles and Practice of Dentistry," or "The American Text-Book of Dentistry," replete with general principles and details lucidly stated, to an examination of one of the older brochures or manuals dealing with odd-looking instruments and few but vaguely stated facts, he will be struck by the contrast which the advances of a hundred years have produced. This is the result of a community of knowledge; without it no such contrast could ever have been produced, despite the brilliant efforts of dental scientists, if indeed such men could even have been produced without it.

It is said that an assistant once consulted the chief librarian of a celebrated library as to how to clear the shelves of less useful books in order to make room for those incoming. The reply was: "Take down every book that is over ten years old and put it in the cellar."

This might almost be said of dentistry, for with a few honorable exceptions few of our older books have any value to the progressive student except as matters of history and for comparisons of progress. All dental schools now advise only the purchase of the latest editions of standard works, and those which have merit either survive the decade in a new edition or are placed upon the superannuated shelf for occasional reference as to what has been done in the past.

The dividing line between the old and the new systems of dental pathology may be said to have been established with the publication of the work of Miller on "Fermentation in the Human Mouth" in the *Independent Practitioner* for 1884-1885; and that of Black in the "Diseases of the Pulp and Pericemental Membrane." These authors revolutionized the teachings upon these subjects and have stimulated numerous investigators to a prosecution of experiments and investigations along lines of which these were the basis.

It must not be supposed that the admirable labors past and present of these eminent investigators should entirely eclipse that of the older writers, nor that of those who have since engaged in more or less valuable scientific investigation. While they maintain their pre-eminence through force of later work of great value, much has been done by others to illuminate the path of dental science. It is in science alone that we have learned to put our faith, for all else must fail to satisfy the demand for accurate knowledge of anatomy, histology, physiology, pathology, and applied therapeutics, whether medicinal or mechanical.

In our comparison of modern writers with the earlier ones in general so invidious to the latter, let us not forget that as man learns to advance largely through the achievements and failures of



those who have gone before, much enduring fame is due those who while not epoch-makers have nevertheless contributed to the sum of knowledge leading to the great possibilities.

The work of John Tomes upon dental anatomy and histology, of Lieber and Rottenstein, Magitot, Miles and Underwood in dental caries, together with the immortal contributions to the science of fermentation and bacteriology of Schwann, Pasteur, Koch, Wiegert, and others, and the practical application of their work to surgery by Lister, paved the way for Miller to work out his demonstration of the cause of caries and oral fermentation; while that of Cohnheim, Virchow, Waller, Ziegler, Metchnikoff, and other general pathologists, blazed the way for a rational view of dental diseases by Black. Nor should we cursorily pass by Magitot, who may be looked upon as one of the first of dental scientists. His work upon the dental follicle still is highly considered, though details of great importance have been added by Sudduth, Williams, Andrews and others, as might be expected from the lapse of time. His work upon dental caries, while faulty in technique, nevertheless established certain interesting facts relative to the action of acids upon teeth.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of science in dentistry, whether it be attained by the use of scalpel or saw, the microscope, the chemical test tube, the bacteriological culture, the rationally venturesome experiment in a new orthodontic field, or practical experiment, or accurate observation in the mouth.

In the last twenty years we have had a new anatomy of the face and jaws; a better knowledge of dental histology and dental embryology; more accurate knowledge of the diseases of the teeth and their diagnosis; the introduction of X-ray diagnosis; better methods of treating teeth and the development of better methods of cavity preparation and filling along lines calculated to prevent recurrence of as well as obliterate caries in not only a useful but æsthetic manner; the introduction of better methods of crowning teeth and more cleanly methods of bridging; better prosthesis apart from bridge work; a new and still newer system of orthodontia, and an increased interest in the treatment of pyorrhea alveolaris and other oral conditions; also a renewed interest in prophylaxis in view of oral and general health. Nearly all of these are dependent for merit upon the better understanding of pathology.

The inventor and manufacturer have kept pace with our needs, as a host of electrical and other devices testify.

Viewing the achievements solely from the pathological standpoint, we may be said to have awakened from an empirical sleep of centuries.

Though the treatment of teeth containing gangrenous pulps and those having merely exposed pulps was practiced before 1884, it was by no means generally adopted as an advisable procedure. At the present time no one questions the correctness of undertaking with reasonable confidence the treatment of almost any tooth



abscessed or not which the possessor of it may be willing to have conserved.

The cause of dental caries, sought after for a century, was but a vague mystery even to Miles and Underwood and Magitot, the investigators immediately preceding Miller; but since the publication of his *modus operandi* of demonstration of the cause, not only inferentially but bacteriologically, chemically and histologically, the general features of the pathology have been plain to all. Williams has given us a link in the chain through his demonstration of the agency of microbic plaques, and though Miller does not accept the data it seems difficult to understand how their influence can be negated. This, however, has nothing to do with our general proposition of distinct advance in knowledge in regard to dental caries. The knowledge of bacterial agency and accurate clinical observation together has caused the development of a rational system of cavity preparation based upon the science of mechanics as well as that of bacteriology. Moreover, out of etiology there has been developed by D. D. Smith a more rational prophylaxis which while yet in its infancy must in time, as the result of professional leaven, come to be demanded by the laity as a means of obviating annoying and expensive repairs of ravages caused by caries. As well the increased information as to the mouth as a cause of oral, gastric and intestinal diseases, mainly pointed out by Hunter, must lead to a similar result.

Erosion and abrasion have received a more definite status, and instead of the former being considered as a form of caries, as was thought by Magitot, it is now considered as a definite and peculiar chemical or at least chemico-mechanical destruction associated with certain general conditions of suboxidation.

The diseases of the pulp, whether consequent upon the carious process or resulting from other causes, have been more accurately outlined by Black, Tomes and Hopewell Smith, so that an accurate diagnosis may be made and rational therapeutics can be applied in each given case.

The pericemental diseases have likewise been given intelligent differentiation, and with the exception of pyorrhea alveolaris their causes are for the most part made plain, and even with this disease the obstacle standing in the way of exact appreciation of etiology is mainly the multiplicity of possible bacterial agents and the difficulty of cultivation of oral parasites upon saprophytic media together with a somewhat inexact knowledge of the systemic predisposing cause. Meanwhile Michaels and Kirk have pointed out the way toward a better understanding of malnutritional conditions, immunity and the influence of these upon the development of caries and pyorrhea alveolaris.

Oral surgery, so well developed by Garretson and others, has been nobly carried forward in parallel with advance in dental pathology.

Truly it seems that were we to return to the year 1880 we



would have to eliminate nearly all that we hold to be best and also be compelled to admit our dental knowledge, outside of possibly mechanics, to be largely *nil* and even the mechanical operations to be decidedly empirical and without general acceptance.—*The Stomatologist*.

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### Royal Dental Society

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The second meeting of the R.D.S. took place on Wednesday evening, December 13th. The meeting was interesting and instructive; and all who attended were well repaid.

Mr. Crawford's violin solos were well received, and Mr. Pettigrew's parody, introducing recent College events, deserves special recognition.

We were very fortunate in having Mr. Dixon, one of Toronto's gifted tenor singers. He is the possessor of a fine voice, and his numbers received hearty applause, to which he graciously responded with encores.

Dr. Reade gave us a very interesting talk on the discovery of the important anesthetics, followed by a somnoform clinic. Nitrous oxide was discovered in 1776, but it was not used as an anesthetic till about 1800, when Sir Humphrey Davy used it. But it was only in 1844 that it was brought into use in dentistry. Dr. Horace Wells, an American dentist, discovered the fact that the drug would produce "a new era in dentistry." Although he discovered this he was not able to influence many people to use it.

Sulphuric ether and chloroform were discovered about the same time, 1846-47. At first they were thought to be attended with no dangers, but later, as we know, many have appeared.

In 1896 Dr. Rollins discovered somnoform. He was looking for a drug that would be absorbed by the blood corpuscles, carried through the body quickly, and be (as rapidly) eliminated. Somnoform is supposed to meet those requirements. It is made up of the following: Ethyl chloride, 60 per cent.; methyl chloride, 35 per cent.; ethyl bromide, 5 per cent. The time of induction is about 30 seconds, and the effect lasts about 78 seconds. So that, comparing somnoform with nitrous oxide, in which 65-70 seconds are required for induction, and the effect lasting only 20 seconds, we have a much better anesthetic. The inhaler is very simple, neither clumsy nor costly, and easily kept clean.

In administering the drug we must warn the patient that there will be a very pungent odor for the first few inspirations, but the sensation will soon pass off. Otherwise there is no trouble in administering. Complete anesthesia may be recognized by the loss of conjunctival reflex, and the relaxation of muscles, so that if an arm be held up by patient, it will drop when he is completely anesthetised. Lateral nystagmus may occur, which need not cause any alarm. No after effects occur, except perhaps nausea



from administering too much or allowing blood to get into the stomach.

The advantages over most other anesthetics is the shortness of the time required in producing anesthesia, which is more prolonged and followed by a quicker return to consciousness.

The clinic was very successful in every particular.

Mr. Jones, '06, then submitted himself to the anesthetic, and later gave a very interesting account of his sensations.

Dr. Corrigan followed with a paper on Porcelain. Owing to the short time allotted to him he was only able to treat the subject in a general way, but many ideas were presented which were very profitable indeed.

A vote of thanks was heartily accorded to those who had contributed towards making the meeting one of the best in the history of the Society.

The meeting closed by the singing of the National Anthem.

A. W. L.

## Some Experiences as an Examiner

BY GEORGE S. MARTIN, D.D.S.

I have been asked to contribute a short article to the College journal, embodying my experience while examiner on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. I shall not attempt any comment, but simply give exactly as I copied them, some answers given to questions during the past three years. The majority of the answers appended need no comment except my solemn assurance to any sceptical reader that I have not invented any of them, but simply noted them down from time to time as I read the papers. Perhaps a perusal of these answers will convince your readers that examiners frequently deserve our sympathy when we think of the sort of stuff they have to read occasionally. I commend particularly to readers of the journal the mental attitude of the candidate writing the answer labelled No. 62. In this case I have purposely retained the answer in all its crudeness of spelling and English, and think you will agree with me that candidates for admission to a profession like dentistry should have to meet a fairly stiff matriculation examination if the profession is to be protected from such illiteracy:

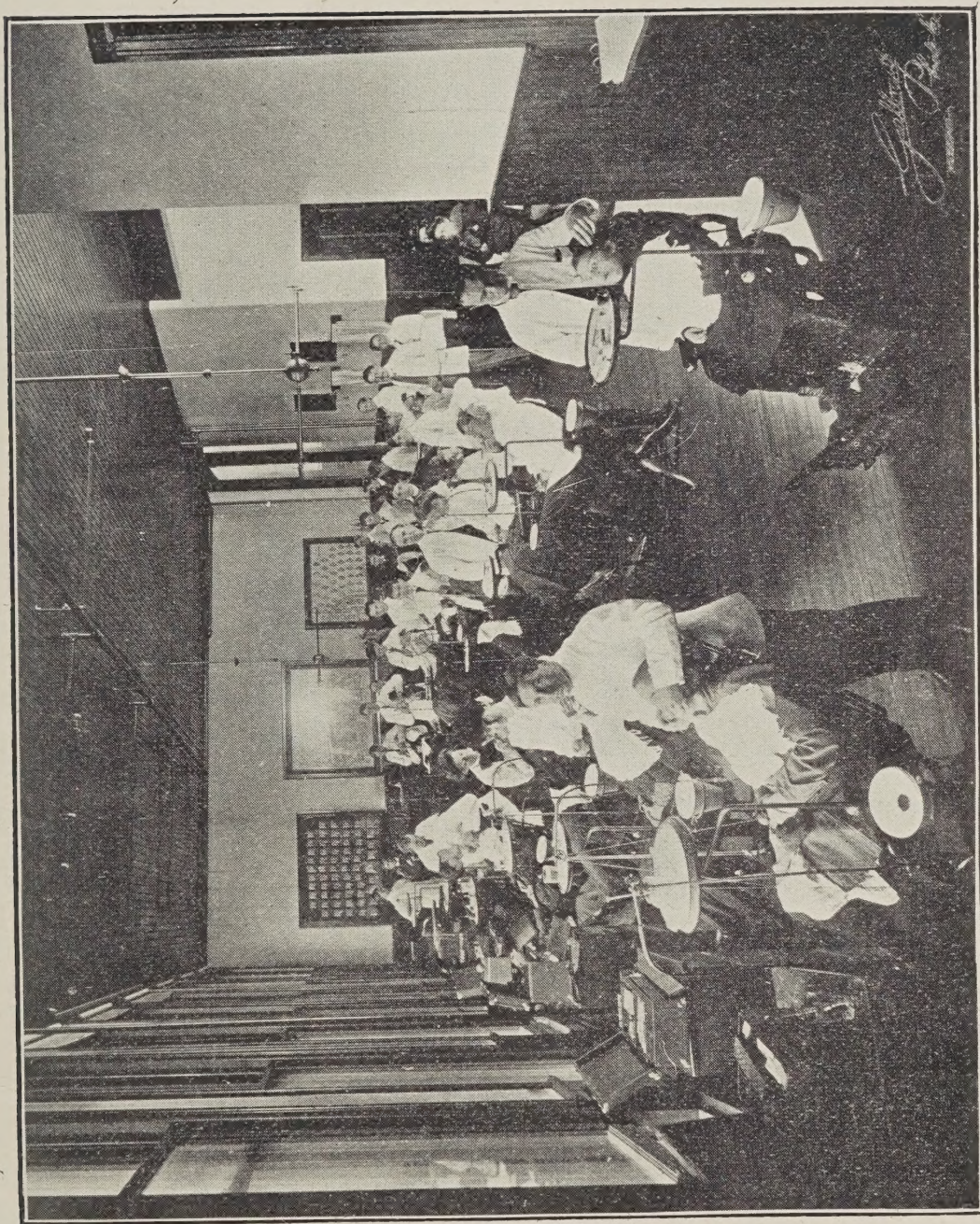
No. 1.—“Iodine is used to remove sodium chloride from a tooth.”

“Aromatic sulphuric is a preparatory preparation.”

Q.—What are the principal preparations of opium? A.—“Tinct. of opium and all dope in general.”

Q.—Give source and dental uses of opium. A.—“Opium is obtained from the Bobby plant. It is used as a tobacco for the pipe.”





COLLEGE INFIRMARY (EAST END).



No. —.—“ Doctor, try and put a pass mark on this. There is not much light in the East here.”

No. —.—“ Don't pluck me, Doctor, for God's sake. I have a large family.”

“ Arsenious Acid: Used to remove stains on teeth.”

“ Magnesium Sulphate: A pleasant and stimulating drink.”

Incompatible: “ When two or more medicinal agents are brought together that cannot exist separate they are called incompatible.”

“ Solution is changing or mixing an insoluble substance in such a way, or acting upon it so, that the insoluble substance becomes part of the whole. The substance in which the insoluble substance is dissolved is known as the solvent.”

“ Aseptic.—The opposite of antiseptic; it forms fermentative processes.”

No. 62.—“ Fractional Distillation is the process of distilling or separating of drugs by passing a thermometer in the liquid and watching the boiling point of each of the substances in the liquid coming off, and when got the boiling point of which the substance you have in mind immediately withdraw the flame and apparatus which passed from the neck of vessel of which you have your substance that has to become fractionally distilled. The last vapor that passes off is condensed to a liquid by having the amount of cold water or air to bring it back to a liquid and pass with a slant into a vessel some distance away, and this process may be repeated again if necessary.”

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## Obituary

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The deepest sympathy is felt amongst the students of the R. C. D. S. for A. G. McKenzie, '08, whose mother passed away on Thursday, November 30, at her home in Toronto. Amongst the floral tributes was a wreath from “ Mac's ” classmates.

Dr. Guy Hume's mother passed away, Monday, December 11, after an illness of a couple of weeks. Through our journal we express to Dr. Hume and his sisters our sincere sympathy.

Frank Homer Moore had only returned to College from seeing his mother, who was ill, when he received a message that she was dying. Mr. Moore immediately left for his home in Acton. The next day the news reached the school that Mrs. Moore was dead. His classmates of the Freshmen year immediately passed a resolution of sympathy and condolence in his sad bereavement, and forwarded it with a wreath to Mr. Moore. He telegraphed his thanks to the students for their thoughtfulness of him in his hour of sorrow, and stated that he would thank them verbally when he returned to College. On behalf of the school the HYA YAKA assures Mr. Moore of the sympathy of all the students.



## Y. M. C. A. Work in India

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India is said to be strange in history, dark in sin, full of hope, and interesting in philosophy, history and theology. It is three-fifths the size of the United States, with its population of three hundred million. Calcutta, having a population of more than one million people, is the leading commercial and educational centre in the Indian Empire. Its commerce amounts to \$300,000,000 yearly. India still has her mines of untold wealth, and her famines. Her postal system has some features better than our own. Education is all carried on in English, there being three hundred and seventy colleges, five universities and eleven hundred and seventy high schools with their 5,000,000 scholars.

There are 207,000,000 Hindus and 62,000,000 Mohametans. The Hindu religion is man after God, while Christian is God after man. The Hindu chief god, Chrisna, who corresponds to Christ, is pictured as stealing an apple in his young days, and in older life stealing the clothes away from the girls when they were in swimming. Their chief goddess, Kalba, is pictured as murdering her husband and as the beauty in the temple.

Caste is the great barrier to Christianity. A Hindu is defiled if he eats with a Christian. Even those who have advanced so far as to eat with one will make signs to his gods if their feet should happen to touch. On becoming a Christian a son is disinherited, and often poisoned. The Hindu finds god by solitary meditation. It took eight years to make the first convert. Carey now claims that there are 3,000,000 Christians in India.

The Hindu thinks it undignified to work. The women are kept in ignorance. Girls are married as early as the age of one year up. There are millions under ten years of age. Twenty-five millions of widows are not allowed to remarry, but are compelled to live secluded lives on one meal a day. Children are thrown into the Ganges for human sacrifices.

More missionaries are necessary. The University of Toronto Y.M.C.A. helps to support Dr. Farquhar, graduate of Aberdeen and Oxford. He is a great student and has spent fourteen years in India. There is little difficulty in working among the students, of which there are 27,000 and 40,000 graduates in Calcutta.

The bulk of the work is done in Bible classes, of which there are twelve. Good work is also done by open air preaching, lantern lectures, and by personal touch in the office or home. The conversion of these young men fairly breaks the hearts of their parents. It separates them for life, yet many have gone into direct Christian work. Let each one give what he can to their aid. Let some of you go to their aid.

Such is the substance of the address delivered on "Student Life in India," in the Students' Union Gymnasium Building on



the afternoon of November 15, by Mr. B. R. Barber, who is a graduate of the Northwestern University of Chicago, '98.

He that reigns within himself, and rules his passions, desires and fears, is more than a king.—*Milton*.

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## The College Annual

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It is with pleasure that we record that this new publication of the students of the R. C. D. S. is now on the way. It is hoped to make it such that the volumes will in future years be cherished by the graduate as recalling the incidents of "those dear old college days." From an artistic standpoint also the book will be the finest product of the printer's art.

That it may be made just as interesting as possible the Editorial Board desire the co-operation of every student. An interesting snap-shot, an amusing cartoon, sketches, reminiscences, jokes, "poetry," anything that is of interest to your year, or of general interest, will be gladly received. The part devoted to each year will be just as large, interesting and amusing as that year makes it. The book goes to press in January, so it will be necessary to have all the copy in as soon as possible. The following is the Editorial Board:

Editor-in-Chief.—W. H. Doherty, '06.

General Business Manager.—G. M. Gorrell, D.D.S., '06.

Secretary.—W. A. Black, '08.

Treasurer.—W. E. Willmott, L.D.S., D.D.S.

Class Editors.—F. A. Axon, '06; R. M. Chambus, '07; J. E. Thompson, '08; R. D. Sloane, '09.

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## The At Home

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"The best yet" was the verdict of every one who attended the Tenth Annual At Home, held in the Temple Building on the evening of December 8, and the committee in charge are to be congratulated on their excellent management. The guests, who numbered over two hundred, began to arrive at half-past eight, and dancing was begun at nine. The floor, a little sticky at first, became excellent after a few numbers. Fralick's orchestra excelled itself, and were very generous with encores. The programme included twenty-two dances and many extras. The refreshments were dainty and tastily arranged in the lunch-room adjoining the Assembly Hall. The decorations, garnet and light blue, were nicely arranged, and showed good taste on the part of the decorating committee.

The attendance of students was larger than in former years, and many Freshmen, Sophomores and Juniors have pleasant anticipations for coming years, but many Seniors expressed regrets that this would likely be their last At Home held by their Alma Mater.



By the time another year rolls round the present Senior Class will have disappeared as its predecessors have done, and many of its number will be scattered over our fair Canada, perhaps beyond. But all, where'er they go will carry pleasant recollections of their last Dental At Home.

The following colleges sent representatives: Medical, Pharmacy, S. P. S., Ontario Medical College for Women, Buffalo Dental College, Wycliffe, McMaster, Victoria, Arts, Toronto Varsity and Dental Department of Laval University.

The patronesses were: Mrs. W. E. Willmott, Mrs. Loudon, Mrs. W. T. Stuart, Mrs. J. F. Ross, Mrs. J. J. McKenzie, Mrs. Ramsay Wright, Mrs. Primrose, Mrs. F. Arnold Clarkson, Mrs. Harold Clark and Mrs. A. E. Webster. The committee in charge were Messrs. Watt, Dow, Wilkinson, Marshall, Brownlee, Jones, New, Becker, McLean, Nott, Brookes, Elliott and Moore.

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### **The Fraternity Dance**

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The Hi Psi Phi fraternity held its annual dance at McConkey's on the 30th ult. The ball-room was decorated with the fraternity colors, lavender and cream, and excellent music was furnished by the Glionna-Marsicano orchestra. The guests were received by Mrs. W. T. Stewart, Mrs. Wallace McLaren and Mrs. Fred. Mallory. Among the two hundred present were a goodly number of Alumni members and other graduates of the R.C.D.S., some of whom came from quite a distance outside of the city.

The stewards, Messrs. Reid, New, Graham and Gorrell, were indefatigable, with other members of the fraternity, in their efforts to make the evening enjoyable to all present, and are to be congratulated on the success of their third annual At Home.

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On the evening of Friday, December 1st, the students of Victoria held their annual College function. It consisted of a programme, promenade and refreshments.

In the afternoon a dinner was given to the representatives of the various colleges. A number of impromptu speeches were afterwards made, and many complimentary remarks were heard on the hospitality of the boys of old Victoria.

The programme was of the highest order, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The evening will be long remembered by those present, and more especially by the representatives.

—Syd. Bradley had the honor of representing the Dents at the Medical At Home, held in the University Gymnasium on the evening of November 24, and reports having a splendid time. A short programme preceded the principal feature, the dance. The management of the whole function showed the result of painstaking effort on the committee's part, and they are to be congratulated on the success of the event.





PROF. W—, IN HIS NEW SPHERE OF USEFULNESS.



# The Hya Yaka

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE  
YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE  
OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

**Subscription, Fifty Cents per Year, Payable in Advance.**

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VOL. III.

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1905.

No. 3.

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## Editorials

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### Study

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Examinations are four months distant, and far-away hills look green. These are the happy days of the undergrad—the real student-days of which we have often heard graduates speak. Sporting records, football and hockey are discussed in our rooms, and dentistry is mentioned only when a painful thought of a mishap in making a denture for a zinc model, or an orthodontia appliance, or a porcelain inlay starts through our gray matter. The Sophomores have other matters to bother them, they are dissecting. The poor fellows, too! When I remember that book (Cunningham wrote it, I think), it makes me shiver. Then there are social events, dances, at-homes, pink teas and theatre parties. Life is one merry round! Funds are pretty flush, too—it is early in the term. Then there is Xmas to look forward to, and to those whose homes are not in the city the pleasure of going home and meeting all the folks. There's the mince pie and turkey and presents, too. Of course we are attending College, and are not supposed to make many presents—see the pleasure we miss there! Who wouldn't be a student from October till the latter part of January?

The average student isn't, perhaps, such a light-headed fellow as I have depicted, but the cap will fit a good many. Most of us, however, when we have time, do some reading. Matters brought up by our professors start us thinking, and unconsciously we get a book off the shelf—for dental students nowadays have books—to see if what he said was true. Strange, too, generally we will



believe the book in preference to our lecturer; at least will give the average author the benefit of the doubt.

Does hard study pay in the early months of the College term? For some it does, for others it does not. Some of us can actually get more good from attentive reading of the subjects presented to us by our teachers, without getting the stuff sealed and labelled and carefully put away in the convolutions of the gray matter. If we lay in too much now we may lose the seals or get the labels mixed, and later on would be worse off than ever. By gentle application, allowing the ideas to percolate through our brains slowly an imprint is made. It is not very distinct but when we approach the theme a second time it is much clearer to us than at first, and is really easy to study. Then there is the other class, who when they nail a thing once, have it forever. These are the clever fellows who don't seem to study much, but when they do work they work hard and have good results for it.

But no matter to which class we belong, as men and women, studying a profession involving more versatile powers than, perhaps, any other, it behooves us to do our duty: a fair amount of work early in the term. This will make the "home stretch" easier, and the following summer term in the office will not be shadowed with thoughts of supps. The early autumn trip to the R. C. D. S., with its increased expense will be avoided, and you will look forward to the coming College term with increased pleasure.

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We thank our fellow-students for the great interest they are taking in the HYA YAKA. Last issue we were obliged to omit some matter, and even then had to add six pages. Keep right on with the good work, boys, and let us have your opinion on matters pertaining to dentistry and college life. Do not allow any amusing incident to pass unnoticed; let us publish it that the other fellows may have a chance to laugh too.

We expect to have a series of original articles on dental subjects, written by the students. Some members of the alumni have offered to contribute also. If you know of any practical wrinkles learned in your preceptor's office, for example, how to make temporary stopping, write them up and let us have them.

Lack of funds, owing to increased cost of publication this year, compels us to limit the number of photo-engravings. Our intentions were to have published three or four in each issue, but we shall be unable to do so.

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On the morning of November 18th, Dr. H. R. Abbott, President of the Board of Directors, met the class. His address, we trust, marks the beginning of a new epoch in the R.C.D.S. In the past there has been too great a tendency to belittle any suggestions coming from the undergraduates, the fact that the Col-



lege exists for the students, apparently becoming confused with another idea which is just the opposite. Dr. Abbott stated that the object of the visit of the Board was to consult with the members of the different years on any improvements that the latter might suggest.

There is no one either on the Board or Faculty who takes a deeper interest in the institution to which we belong than the really conscientious student. He has a double interest in doing so. There is the pride in his Alma Mater, and the satisfaction that comes from knowing he has graduated from an institution of the very highest standing. He also has paid his fee, and on straight business principles is desirous of getting the very best training that can be given for the money. If he kicks, and kicks hard on a certain condition of affairs, any director or member of the Faculty who makes light of his objection, by that act renders himself undeserving of the position he holds.

The policy of the present Board in receiving suggestions from the undergraduates is a most commendable one, and we believe that in future years the members will look back with satisfaction on having inaugurated a movement that cannot but tend toward the betterment of the R. C. D. S.

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Any student who will take a morning off and spend it in the Infirmary watching the different operators will be amply repaid. The observer cannot spend five minutes at the chair of even the least skilful without learning something. If he does not learn how to do something he may learn how not to do it. The way not to do it, too, may be just the way he has been doing it. It has never appealed so to him before, because he could not stand off and look at himself as he can at a fellow student.

Every student in his method of operating, his cleanliness, gentleness and general handling of a patient, reflects to a certain extent at least what he has seen in his preceptor, or in those whom he has had the privilege of seeing operate. If he has spent his time in an office where cleanliness is a secondary consideration, in all probability it will be so here and in his future practice. The reverse is equally true.

This is a phase of the preceptor system which deserves the consideration of every student. If you are in an office where cleanliness is not a first consideration get out. It may be suggested that with the co-operation of a broom, etc., might produce a little of this much-to-be-desired article, but the fingers will never acquire their necessary delicacy of touch from contact with a broom-handle, and besides the dust is disagreeable. The better plan is to pack up and move, always remembering that your preceptor's methods will some day, to a great extent, be your own.

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Any subscriber not receiving his paper regularly will please notify the Business Manager, J. E. Middleton, or Secretary W. J. Sanders.



Dr. John E. Wilkinson, M.D.S., has retired from dental practice to devote his full energy to the gold refining industry with which he has already been connected for nearly four years. Dr. Jas. E. Black is his successor.

Last month the names of J. A. Beatty, President of the Senior Class, and R. McGill, Chairman of Provisional Committee, were omitted from the names of the Executive Committee. We are glad our attention was called to this error, and take pleasure in rectifying it.

In the rooms of those attending other Universities we have often noticed the many little hangings which keep green the pleasant memories of their Alma Maters, but unfortunately no souvenir worthy of recognition has hitherto been issued in the University of Toronto. This want, we are glad to learn, is this year to be supplied by an artistic calendar for 1906, engraved upon four large blue sheets forming a T. Surrounding the calendar of each season will be suitable verses and College photos, principally of our Championship Rugby Team. Neatly tied for hanging with white satin cord this will form an appropriate decoration in the rooms of many who have the love of Varsity at heart.

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## *Correspondence*

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This column is open to both Graduates and Undergraduates. For the convenience of the latter there has been placed in the Reading Room a box into which contributions may be dropped. The writer's name is required, not necessarily for publication. The staff will appreciate it if all such are written PLAINLY, and on one side of the paper only, so that any rewriting will be unnecessary.

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As holidays approach a number of the members of each class become very restive and grieve for "home and mother." The same feelings seem to exist at the approach of Christmas as was illustrated at Thanksgiving. Of course, with a number of the Freshmen this is to be expected and is excusable, but the other class, especially the Juniors and Seniors, should be past their "apron-string" days. They are supposed to have sufficient interest in their work to keep them to the last day. The chief objection, however, is in having the laboratories closed against those who are trying to finish work which they have promised to do. Is it plausible that those who wish to work should be deprived of laboratory privileges—privileges is not the word either, they are the students' rights—because a small number, or even a majority wish to go home early? This is an institution where men, not schoolboys, are trained, and if a number wish to act as schoolboys the others should not be obliged to suffer in consequence. The length of the College term should be as is announced in the calendar.

JUSTICE.



## *Sports.*

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### **Association Football**

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#### **All Hail to the Champions of '05!**

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Once more the Intermediate Socker Championship has come home to us, and to say that we are proud of our eleven is but expressing it in the mildest degree.

Our expectations have been more than realized, for not only have we an unblemished series of victories behind us, but never has the ball even passed between our flags.

With fifteen goals to our credit, and a "goose egg" to represent the number scored against us, justly do we consider our worthy representatives entitled the "All Star Team," and on every side experts have agreed that our boys exhibited the finest combination and systematic team work that has been seen on Varsity Campus for many a day.

It was anything but ideal fast ball weather when we lined up against Senior Arts for the final game, in about three inches of soft wet snow, which clung to the ball, and accumulated as it rolled along in such quantities as to vividly recall scenes of childhood days when we rolled huge snowballs in soft weather, but despite the condition of the field and the stiff wind from the northwest our socker artists played their usual strong, steady game, with the result that Arts rarely got the ball past centre-field, and were it not for the phenomenal work of their goal tender, who saved repeatedly when it looked like a sure goal, the score would have been in double numbers.

Though we only scored once in the first half, it was quite evident to all that our opponents were outclassed at every point, so that the outcome was never in doubt.

Arts put forth a much better article of ball in the second, and managed to get a few shots on goal, but our defence was always equal to the occasion, and when time was called the score stood: Dents, 3; Arts, 0, and the championship was ours.

Throughout the game Arts played chiefly on the defensive, and resorted to kicking into touch at every opportunity, which had a great deal to do with keeping down our score; then time and time again our forwards would carry the ball clear up the field by beautiful combination, draw out the opposing defence, and play to an opening, only to find the ball so heavy and covered with snow that it was impossible to make any kind of effective shot; but, as it was, Arts were distinctly outclassed, and were mighty fortunate in striking such a day, otherwise they would have been swamped.

As for the winners particular mention can be made of none,



while too much cannot be said of all. All played together like clock-work, and every man individually was a star. Loucks, in goal, never got much to do, but when necessary always had the happy faculty of getting in the way. Maxwell and Halnan, the full-backs, checked hard, kicked strongly, and invariably broke up combination plays before they got within shooting distance.

Bricker, Irwin and Amos, on the half-back line, were all that could be desired, fast and tricky, always back to help the defence, and quick to rush up and feed the forwards, while Beatty, Grassie, Strachan, Bleakley and O'Callaghan constituted a forward line that is hard to beat. Their combination plays have won the admiration of all, and their method of drawing out an opposing defence, combined with their effective shooting abilities, have been great factors in winning for the team the title of "Champions."

Here's to the colors we love the best;  
May honors 'neath them ever rest;  
May Garnet and Blue for ever fly;  
And R. C. D. S. never die.

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### Sore Shins

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#### Dents 15—Opponents Nil!—Goose Eggs for Theirs

Ask the boys how much the ball weighed after a few minutes' play. Thirty yards was a long kick.

Unlike some of our opponents in the interfaculty games we do not whine because all the championships don't come our way, but we do insist on having a few, just to decorate our museum.

The members of the champion socker team highly appreciate the action of the Executive in allowing them to keep their sweaters and stockings as souvenirs, or rather as mementoes, of how the student body in general admires their victorious march.

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### Hockey

The Rugby season has come and gone, and while the great struggles just ended serve as topics for fireside conversation, Canada's national game holds full sway in sporting circles.

Our athletes of the padded pants were not as successful this year as in the past, but we trust, nor do we think our trust misplaced, that those who represent us in the Jennings Cup series will make a showing to more than counter-balance the ill-fate of our long-haired pig-skin chasers.

Never in the history of the institution have the prospects of the Dents for placing a championship septet in the arena been brighter than the present, and we have every confidence that



when the tale is told it will be of how the Jennings Cup, so long a fixture in the halls of the R.C.D.S., was restored to its favorite abode, and found a snug resting place 'neath the banner of garnet and blue.

With practically all of last year's players on deck, besides an abundance of new material, there should be keen competition for the various positions, and the team executive have before them a difficult problem in selecting the best players from the material at hand.

As a means of solving this problem we have at the Dental College the Beattie Nesbitt Cup, donated four years ago to the College by Dr. Beattie Nesbitt for the purpose of developing hockey players in the school and creating more interest in our national game. This cup is competed for annually by teams from the various years at the College, and affords the new comers every opportunity of demonstrating their calibre, thus enabling the executive to get a line on the ability of every player.

The Juniors were first to capture the coveted trophy, then the Seniors claimed the honor, and last year the Freshmen had their turn, so up to the present honors have been equally distributed.

This year, if appearances count for anything, the present Sophs who landed the cup last season under the Freshies' flag, are favorites in betting circles, but 'twill be a hard fight, for they have yet to encounter two unknown quantities in the Senior and Freshman classes that may prove more than equal to the occasion.

So let every lover of our winter sport lay in a store of energy at Yule-Tide, that on his return he may be able to do justice to himself and to his year in the battle royal for the Nesbitt Trophy, and when the Jennings Cup series comes around we will be able to put on the ice a team of which to be proud. In the selection of this team only those whose playing merits them a position will be chosen, for it is upon them that the athletic honor of our College immediately depends.

F. A. F.

---

Wanted, to play hockey at the Dental College, Ice.

Strachan, who represented the Dents on the Varsity socker team which went to Philadelphia, is not only a star forward, but also possesses the ability of expressing great things in mighty few words. Speaking of his trip he said: "Glorious time, beautiful place, gushing maidens."

On the Senior line-up this season it is rumored that many black horses may appear. Jones, Geddes, Price, McKim, Kelly, Doherty and W. C. Smith, have already expressed their intention of donning uniforms *once more*, and, stick in hand, of chasing the elusive puck.



## *Plugger Points*

---

A Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year to all our readers.

Emery Coe at 'phone: "Is that the Moulton Ladies' College—?"

(Girlish blushes on being discovered).

Freshies, hang your stockings up.

Watt came very near losing his title of the Freshmen's friend.

The officers of the Royal Military School, Kingston, have ordered the soldiers to grow moustaches. The reason, no doubt, was to give them a sage appearance. How would it do for the Board to order the Seniors to do the same?

McIntosh sold a watch on the lottery plan. Some of the boys are now on the watch for the watch.

McVey must rest well for he lies easily.

"Why do the Sophs get old dead bodies to dissect?"

"Because if they were fresh ones they would 'swipe' them."

At a bit of noon-hour spurting Marshall takes the cake. He did the distance between University College and the Parliament Buildings in about two minutes. The girl was waiting for him there. Well done, Marshall.

Wigle was the centre of attraction for a short while the other day. He let a plaster of paris impression harden in his mouth. For a time the Freshies were afraid they were going to lose Wigle. However, with the assistance of half the class he succeeded in extracting it.

Dunning's partner in taking an impression of his teeth got the Impression Compound mixed up in his moustache. Dunning believes that if Impression Compound is going to be used for moustaches it should be made less rigid.

Freshmen choruses to popular tunes:

There's a place where the swipes ought to go,  
And by faith we can see them afar  
Gazing on each other over there,  
As they swelter in coal, pitch and tar.

Young Bob came to the Infirmary, and had a tooth extracted. "Give me that tooth," demanded Bob, as soon as the operation was through.

"What do you want the tooth for?" queried the learned Senior.

"I just want to take it home," said Bob, enthusiastically, "and stuff it full of sugar, and put it on a plate and watch it ache just as hard as it likes."



## Preliminary to Filling

A large percentage of the cavities of decay in teeth involve more or less the approximal surfaces. In practically all of these, preliminary to the actual preparation and filling, three procedures are essential to success: 1st, the cleaning of the teeth; 2nd, the discovery of the cavities; 3rd, the securing of room in which to work.

## Scaling


The cleaning of the teeth should be the first task when the patient takes the chair, as otherwise examination for cavities of decay cannot be thorough. The most important part of this cleaning is the removal of deposits of tartar precipitated from the saliva, which form at the gingival margins of the teeth, even of those who think they are reasonably careful. We have a large line of Scalers, including instruments devised by some of the best known experts in this work.

## Exploring

The teeth thoroughly cleaned, the next step is the examination for cavities—exploring, as it is called. Our explorers include all the forms which have been found useful.

## Separating

When cavities of decay have been located, upon or extending into approximal surfaces, sufficient room must be had to work in effectively. Usually the teeth have to be forced apart a space. The most effective and generally the most satisfactory appliances for this purpose are mechanical Separators, of which we make a number of approved forms.

All of these instruments here spoken of come within the line of  steel products. This means that they are made of steel exactly suited to the purpose, that their workmanship, adaptation, and temper are right.

We shall be glad to show and explain the various forms.

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**TORONTO**



We're going home on Saturday,  
 We're going home on Saturday,  
 We're going home on Saturday,  
 And nobody can deny.

For if we don't we lie,  
 For if we don't we lie,  
 We're going home on Saturday,  
 For if we don't we lie  
 We won't come back till Monday, etc.,  
 For if we do we lie, etc.

Dr. Webster to Senior: "Did you take that impression with your eyes shut?"

Since we are going to publish a "Year-Book" it's time the Seniors were getting their pedigrees ready, and with a short biography attached.

From where knowledge is superior: "You're only Freshmen and not supposed to know much."

Next time Sleeth will run the opposite direction to the rut.

Freshman Clark says he intends to cut out dentistry and take a course at the Technical School. We all know that he has good reasons for the change and we wish him every success in his new profession.

Freshman Marshall to a lady clerk in Eaton's: "O, my, you have very pretty fingers. Do you play the piano?"

Lady Clerk: "I certainly do."

Freshman Marshall: "O, isn't that lovely!"

A Junior who had forgotten his handkerchief or loaned it to some one was seen making use of a towel which we other unfortunates have to use. It is time he took a course in bacteriology and common decency.

Through lectures and laboratories  
 Though we may roam,  
 Be it ever so far off,  
 There's no place like home.—*Freshman.*

Freshman McLean, during his first experience with a gas blow-pipe: "By Gosh! This is the windiest job I ever struck."

Bob McIntosh, at Dining Hall: "Where is my coat and hat?"

Veitch does not expect to get back enough of his deposit to make the first payment on a free lunch.

The Year-Book will be a success; Childerhose paid his dollar. Jr. to Soph.: "Am glad it wasn't the Star that was gutted by fire."

"Gordy" New's new song: "Molly, my Irish Molly."



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Dr. H. Clark: "In my practice, gentlemen."

Al. Lester to "Billy" Sanders: "Sandy, you'll be bald before many years."

Sandy: "Why?"

Lester: "From butting in."

New Dentist (in the Wild West): "Will you take gas?"

Bronco Bill: "Will it hurt much if I don't?"

Dentist: "It will!"

Bronco Bill: "Then, stranger, for your sake I think I'd better take it."—*Life*.

Sr.: "Where is Dr. Hume's office?"

Pritchard: "On Gerrard Street. I go out past there every evening."

No comment is necessary.

Extract from city daily:

WATT.—On Dec. 3rd, at 35 Willcocks Street, the wife of H. L. Watt, a daughter.

The Dean says he can wag his ears.

Watt (the Freshman's friend) to Ed. W.: "Say, Ed., I wonder if it was that ginger ale we had in Eaton's or the elevator that made me dizzy."

Al. Lester to Dr. A. E. W.: "Dr., where is my chisel? You had it a minute ago."

Dr. A. E. W.: "Don't know, I laid it on your tray."

"Bud" Keeley (onlooker): "Dr. Webster, you must have a dandy outfit over at your office."

We all know that Ed. Wilson highly recommends Wampole's Tooth Paste.

Is that the reason the plant is being moved to Perth?

The Freshmen are not sore any more, Watt explained his speech.

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With nought a sign of tiring,

The reason that it goes so strong,

Josh Billings does the firing.



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To McFarlane—

There was a small boy in Quebec,  
 And the snow came right up to his neck;  
 When asked if he friz,  
 He said, "Yes, I is,  
 But we don't call that cold in Quebec."

How are your photos developing, Lindsay?

Dem. (to O'Neil): "What is this structure?"

O'Neil: "That's your anterior belly of the diagastric."

"No, not mine, not mine."

"Well, the sub's."

Wilkie (the day after): "Here's to our wives and sweethearts!  
 May they never meet."

Duffy's square hat pertains more to a D.D. than a D.D.S.

Grainger (as Nott and O'Neil go down the street): "There  
 goes Cutee and Trixia."

Vance is lucky, as they say bald heads are never found in  
 asylums.

It's always hard work to try to escape working—Charlie Lane.

Johnnie Blair (after a fresh conquest): "No matter how  
 pretty a girl is, it is safe to tell her she is prettier."

Duff (to member of class): "I don't like you, you're not  
 nice."

Dr. McKenzie (to group of Sophomores after quizzing them  
 for an hour and twenty minutes on the third exam.): "I hardly  
 think you know it well enough, take it again to-morrow."

Lessons in physical culture and feats of strength—apply to  
 Harold Watt—references given by Lester.

O'Neil: "Yes, I think I'll get on the 'At Home' Committee  
 next year."

Higge, did you ever sail up the Delaware?

Paddy and Lorne (to bunch in Riverdale): "Well, what's  
 your opinion of us now?"

The Bunch: "Oh, you're a pack of little divils."

"And what about Ben?"

"Oh, he's a regular little divil."



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Grainger: "There must be a graft somewhere, Wilkie and Ben are sporting ten-centers."

Mr. W. A. Black, M.A.

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Daynard's Golden Rule (in the midst of the rush of the Seniors): "When a man smites you on the right cheek, swing on him with your left."

Watch! The Sophomores may establish a precedent when their dissecting is done.

Higginson to Nott (after dancing four successive extras and the last waltz): "Gee, that's a peach; I couldn't leave it."

Bolivar Gordon is not satisfied with Toronto; he prefers Toronto Junction every time. He says he is going to spend his Christmas holidays there instead of going to Kingston.

Wigle (the chatterbox): It is to be hoped that he may give us a few brilliant flashes of silence.

Prudence in Speech: The imprudent man reflects on what he has said; the wise man upon what he is going to say. How about Mr. W——?

Little Girl Patient to Brad.: "Oh, Dr. (placing her hand on his head), what a nice high, glossy forehead you have."

For new ideas in making lower tin bases apply to the Freshman Class. President Vance has a splendid sauce-pan wrinkle, and his friend Clark has a new idea with a pie-plate. The only trouble is the investment won't adhere to the containers. Milk-pails and bath tubs will likely be used next year.

It is possible that Ball might learn the whereabouts of his dog if he attended a few of Dr. Clarkson's lectures, as dogs are sacrificed every lecture on the altar of scientific research.

Sr. Watt, in making his explanation to the Freshies in reference to his speech in connection with the At Home, advised them to wear (night) Gowns!

McLean says the Freshies are not expected to know anything anyway.



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Tom to Syd.: "What is that you are using?"

Syd.: "Oh, that's a little alum water to make the plaster hard."

Tom: "Won't that make it pucker?"

J. Blair has found a Senior shorter than himself. High heels and tall hats count, Jack.

Alex. Jordon and Morley Day did their duty at Victoria Conversat. They were busy all the time.

Rye Glover, Joe Middleton and Clem Smith, being of a religious turn of mind, took in Knox College At Home. They had a most enjoyable time, too.

Why not have a mandolin, guitar and banjo club at the R.C.D.S.? There are five Dents in Victoria College Glee Club.

How is High Park, Grist?

Dr. McK. (in the dissection room): "Where is the styloid foramen?"

W. C. (foxy): "Wh—y, it is cut off."

Dr. Copp says that the Sophs. have made a name for themselves, as they have beaten the Meds.

Sophs: It is no use saying that you will not make that crown. There will be a "Little" work done anyway.

"Watt" about the "Freshies' friend" now?

Dr. Ryerson: "Different colored hair is caused by certain facts."

Clappison: "Why, my girl has sandy hair."

Duffin darned, but it didn't mend his sock.

Dr. Copp: "What would happen in a man's neck when he is hanged?"

Pollock: "All sensation would be cut off."

Tom breaks a test tube after chemistry lecture. Raymore: "That is so much out of your deposit, Tom."

Dr. Clark: "To charge some people for examining their teeth is only to float a mad rag before a red bull. Don't charge—'just there.'"



# The HYA YAKA

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VOL. III.

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1906.

No. 4.

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## The Treatment of Discolored Teeth

BY J. W. CLAY, D.D.S., '06

The first step in the treatment of discolored teeth is to ascertain the causes of the discoloration. These may be divided into two classes. First, cases in which the discoloration is due to the products of decomposition of the pulp, and second, those which are due not only to the above cause, but also to the action of metallic salts which may gain access if the pulp chamber be open. The first class may be subdivided into cases in which the color change occurs without exposure of the pulp, and those in which the process follows such exposure. The process of discoloration in these two divisions is alike, except that it is much more rapid where the bacteria, food and saliva gain access and aid in the destruction of the pulp. Fatty or coagulating substances may also reach the dentine and permanently "set" the coloring matter so that it will be much more difficult to remove.

When the pulp of a tooth becomes inflamed the blood in the vessels gradually ceases to flow, and escapes into the surrounding tissues, and there yields to the process of decomposition. The hemoglobin of the red corpuscles passes into solution in the blood plasma, and this solution soon finds its way into the tubules of the dentine, producing a pinkish discoloration. This, however, is by no means permanent, as the hemoglobin decomposes into various colored compounds, and is also acted upon by hydrogen sulphide, a product of the decomposition, to form compounds which are closely related to sulphide of iron. In this way the tooth gradually changes through a series of colors, till it becomes a slaty-grey or bluish-black.

The bleaching power of a substance depends on its ability to act chemically on the coloring matter in such a way as to replace it by a colorless compound. Agents of this kind are either reducing agents, those which act by abstracting oxygen, or oxidizing agents, those which give off nascent oxygen in contact with the coloring matter.

Of the oxidizing agents in use, chlorine, hydrogen dioxide, and sodium dioxide are the best for all cases which are not complicated by metallic stains. Sulphurous acid, the only reducing agent in use, is not so good a bleacher as are the agents above mentioned.

The rubber dam should always be applied before using a



bleacher, as only the tooth to be treated should be exposed. For with only one hole, the rubber dam will adapt itself very closely to the neck of the tooth, and consequently there will be less danger of any agent getting through to the gum tissue. The other teeth, in this way, are also protected from the action of the chemicals employed. The rubber should be turned up under the free margin of the gum with a flat burnisher, and then very firmly secured by several turns of floss silk. An impervious joint may be secured by painting the ligature with chlora-percha. The root canal should be filled with gutta-percha for one-half the distance from the apex.

When using chlorine for the operation all metal fillings must be removed as there is a danger of the agent acting on the filling and producing an almost permanent stain. Metallic instruments are also to be avoided for the same reason. Suitable ones of vulcanite, ivory, or wood, may be obtained.

When all is ready for the operation the tooth must be washed out thoroughly with hot ammonia water to dissolve the oily or fatty substances which often cover the ends of the tubules. The dentine is then dried with hot air and alcohol, and the tooth is ready for bleaching.

The best method of producing nascent chlorine in the pulp chamber is by the action of a weak acid on chlorinated lime. The bleaching powder should be of good quality and should not be from a metallic container. The most satisfactory results are obtained by packing the dry powder into the tooth and moistening it with a fifty per cent. solution of acetic acid. This is immediately covered over with a pellet of temporary stopping and the chlorine is allowed to act for a few minutes. The pulp chamber is then washed out, and the process repeated until the desired color is obtained. This should be a few shades lighter than normal, as the tooth usually darkens slightly after the operation.

After thoroughly syringing the pulp chamber with hot distilled water and then drying the dentine the exposed ends of the tubules are covered with thinly mixed oxychloride of zinc. The free zinc chloride of the cement will coagulate the organic matter in the tubules and prevent any further alterations of color. If the tooth has been in a putrescent condition for some time before bleaching the contents of the tubules will probably have liquefied, and no organic matter will remain for the zinc chloride to act on. In this case good results are obtained by using for a coating an impervious varnish such as copal ether varnish, or cavatine instead of the oxychloride cement. The tooth should be filled temporarily for a few months to make certain that the color change is permanent.

Hydrogen dioxide is a very efficient bleacher for the pinkish discoloration, but it acts only slightly when the tooth is of a brown color. In the later stage when it is a slaty-grey this agent often gives good results. A twenty-five per cent. ethereal solution, made alkaline by a few drops of ammonium hydrate, is



introduced into the pulp chamber and canal by means of small pledgets of cotton. If the color does not disappear readily the solution should be sealed up in the tooth for twenty-four hours, when a second treatment usually produces the desired result. A twenty-five per cent. aqueous solution of this agent is now being used with good results by the cataphoretic method, which, however, is not in common use on account of the expensive apparatus necessary.

Sodium dioxide is probably the best agent that has yet been used for bleaching teeth. A saturated aqueous solution is made by slowly dropping the powder into a beaker of water, which has been set in ice-water, or a bed of crushed ice. The solution is applied by means of asbestos fibre until the dentine is saturated, and the unabsorbed sodium solution in the cavity is then removed and replaced by a ten per cent. solution of sulphuric acid. This neutralizes the alkaline contents of the tubules, and the effervescence forces out the organic contents. The tooth must then be washed out with distilled water and treated with sodium dioxide without the acid until the discoloration is removed. If this treatment is not successful a crystal of oxalic acid should be sealed in the pulp chamber for twenty-four hours, and if the color has then disappeared the dentine should be thoroughly washed, and sealed with an impervious varnish.

Sodium dioxide may be placed first in the list of bleaching agents since it restores not only the normal color but also the translucency of the tooth. The preliminary washing with hot ammonia water is also unnecessary with this agent, as the sodium dioxide itself completely removes the fatty substances by saponification.

If this agent will not remove the discoloration, the tooth has probably been stained by metallic salts, which may have been used in the tooth as medicinal agents or have gained access by chance. Many such stains yield to the action of chlorine, but others again will not. As far as possible the cause of the discoloration should be ascertained from the history of the case, and by examination, and the treatment will consist in use of such agents as will act chemically on the metallic salts in the tubules to form soluble colorless salts, which must then be washed out with hot distilled water, and the tubules sealed with an impervious varnish. This class of cases is very unsatisfactory to deal with, and a repetition of the treatment is often necessary to secure permanent results.

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### Obituary

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Through the columns of the HYA YAKA the many school friends of Emery C. Jones extend their sincere sympathy to him in the death of his father, which occurred during the Christmas holidays.



## Tom

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The Toronto Medical College has George, Victoria has Bob, and the R. C. D. S. has Tom. It is quite natural for everyone to think their own is the best, and the students of the R. C. D. S. are no exception.

Mr. T. B. Jones is a carpenter, and for years worked at his trade, holding three positions as foreman before coming to Toronto in 1890. In 1896 the present college building, or rather part of it, was erected, and Tom became janitor of the new building. Since then two extensive additions have been made; in 1898 the part at the back into which opens the professor's entrance, and the handball court was added, and in 1901-2 the part now occupied by the west end of the infirmary and the

Freshman laboratory. During the period of these changes Tom was on hand, and no doubt the arrangement of many of the things now so handy to the students is due to his suggestions.

On the athletic field, Tom, in his younger days, was no stranger. He always had a decided weakness for cricket, which on the field showed itself in his ability to play the game. In Canada's national game he defended the "flags" for the "Olympic Lacrosse Club" of Milton, for eight successive years, during which time the club won numerous championships.

There are very few men who do not have some particular "hobby," and music is undoubt-

edly Tom's. From young manhood he has been more or less intimately associated with musical societies, both vocal and instrumental. Besides understanding music thoroughly, he plays the B.B. bass, which instrument he has played in the "Queen's Own Band" since 1892, and in the "Toronto Festival Orchestra," under the leadership of Dr. Torrington for eleven years. In the Toronto Musical Protective Association he has steadily climbed through all the chairs, till a few days ago he was elected by acclamation to the presidency for the year 1906.

As for Tom's work at the college, one has only to look around the building at any time to see evidences of it. Clean and well oiled floors and benches, etc. Our building is the pride of all the students, and when Tom's name is mentioned we all agree that he is "the right man in the right place."





## The Hya Yaka Dance

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The fourth annual HYA YAKA dance will be held in the Temple Building on the evening of February 6th. This is purely a student function, not receiving any outside aid at all. It is the last opportunity we have each college term of spending a social evening with our college chums and city friends; evenings which are the bright spots in college memories. The committee in charge, Messrs. Gar. Thomson, Graham, Bothwell, Wollatt, New, Reid, Sanders, Higginson, Blair, Gilpin and Bradley, are trying to make this year's dance better than any previous one, and ask the co-operation of all the students. It is hoped the boys will turn out in even larger numbers than they did to the At-Home last December. Fralick's orchestra has been secured, and Lloyd will do the catering. Student's ticket, \$2.00 (double), \$1.50 (single); general tickets, \$2.50 (double); extra ladies, \$1.00. These may be secured from any member of the committee.

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### Results

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The shades of night were falling fast,  
As from the Dental College passed  
A youth who, though his books belied,  
To every trying lash applied  
"Physiology."

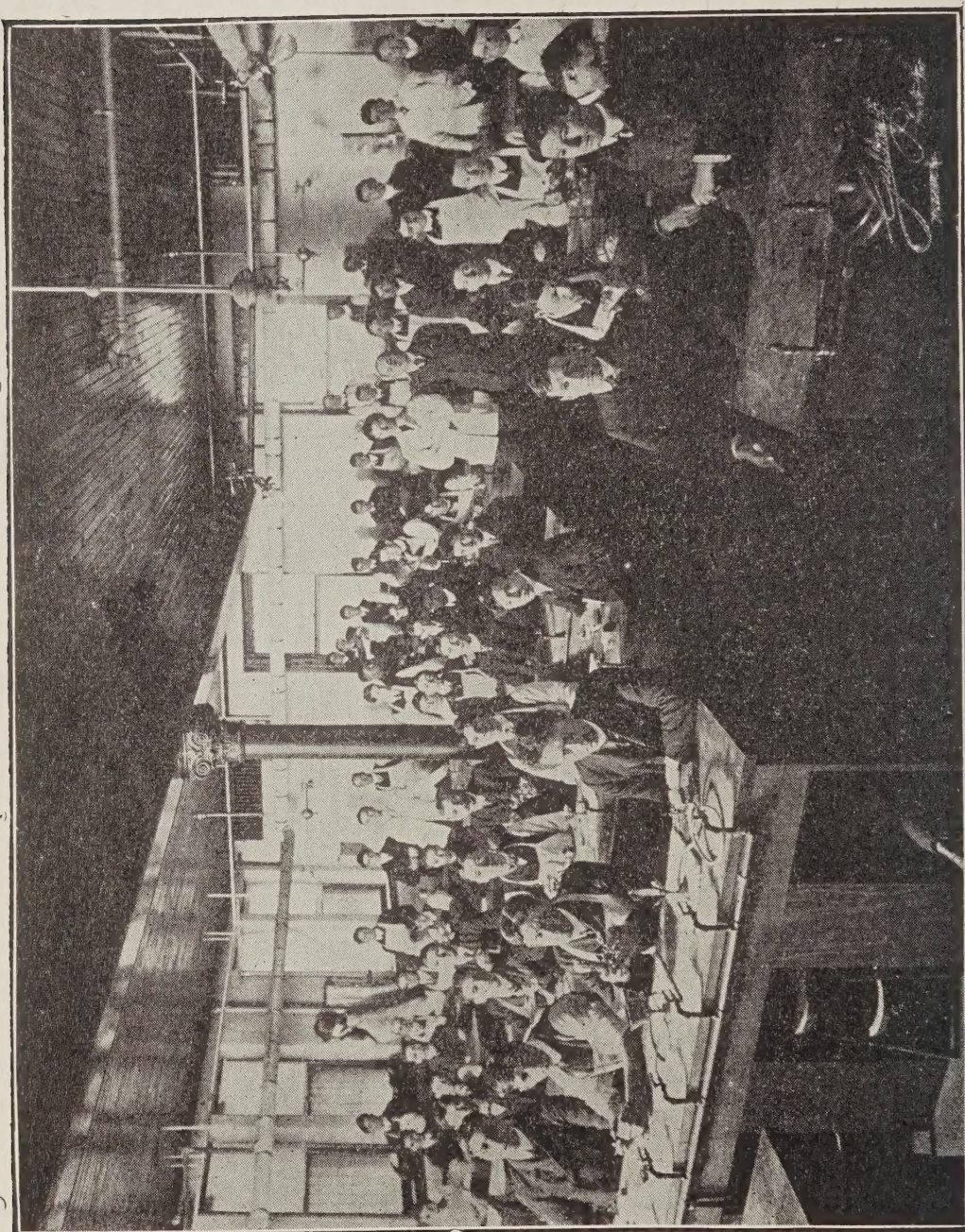
His face was pale, his brow was sad,  
But being a courageous lad  
His eye still shone with a hopeful gleam;  
A murmur still as in a dream,  
"Physiology!"

At break of day, as from repose,  
The inmates of the house arose;  
'Mid brightness of the moon so fair  
A voice cried through the startled air  
"Physiology!"

They found him at the first of May;  
Haggard and pale, a corpse he lay,  
And as they looked in terror dread,  
His form arose and sadly said  
"Physiology!"

—With apologies to *O. N. C. Monthly*.





FRESHMAN LABORATORY.



# The Hya Yaka

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE  
YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE  
OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

**Subscription, Fifty Cents per Year, Payable in Advance.**

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VOL. III.

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1906.

No. 4.

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## Editorials

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A new trouble has arisen. It seems strange, too, that it could not have been foreseen by the members of the Board or Faculty, and provision made to meet the requirements. As it is, the different heads of the departments got together and made the best temporary solution of the difficulty possible under the circumstances. We say temporary because the same conditions will cause the same trouble next year if not provided for. It all arose over 54 Seniors and 28 Juniors being put in the infirmary at once with only 58 operating chairs. The Seniors had the infirmary all to themselves before Christmas vacation, and some of them did not embrace their opportunities. Now that the term is coming to a close these men are working like Trojans, while the fellow who worked during October, November and December is not done either; he has not obtained all the necessary points, or if he has, is getting experience, which perhaps he was denied in his preceptor's office. These two classes embrace the whole Senior year, and with them come the Juniors who are eager to get to work on "real live subjects," being tired of zinc models and tin bases. They have an indisputable right to the use of an operating chair daily, for they should get more infirmary practice than we students of the three-year course.

As I said before, matters have been arranged in a fairly satisfactory manner by having the Seniors drop out one day a week, and on those mornings when they have no 8.30 lecture being permitted to begin at 8, when a demonstrator will be on hand. A demonstrator will also remain till 1 p.m. each day instead of



12.30, as was the former rule. The Juniors will be allowed in three days a week at 9 a.m., and on other days at 11 a.m. There is one way to obviate all this trouble and it must come sooner or later, that is to have the infirmary open in the afternoon with a sufficient number of efficient demonstrators on hand to teach the students. If the Board cannot finance this arrangement, the fees, already about as high as most of us can stand, will have to be increased. At present it might be remedied a trifle by having the chairs, incapable of being used, repaired or replaced by new ones. Existing conditions which require four students to adapt a chair to the necessary position or an aggravating and time-wasting search for the proper foot rest might be remedied in a few days at a comparatively insignificant cost. If the chairs cannot be repaired they certainly should be replaced by new ones.

The installation of electric lights in the Junior and Senior laboratories is much appreciated by the boys. Those dark evenings it is almost as pleasant to work with a good light directly over you as to do it by daylight.

Formaldehyde is on tap in the infirmary. It isn't necessary to use boot-legs either, boys, but don't forget to acquire the habit of sterilizing your instruments when you have finished an operation.

By the way, has the green soap run out, or is there something better coming to replace it. Eaton's one-cent-a-cake brand is a poor substitute for it.

The present Senior class do not seem to be much interested in ethics. An invitation given them by the Toronto Dental Society to hear Prof. Tracy lecture on this subject was feebly responded to. Only five attended, the remaining forty-nine missing a most instructive discourse.

That sidewalk has not made its appearance as yet. The President of the Board, in explaining the difficulty of obtaining it, laid it to the "slowness" of the City Council. If this is the case what congenial company they would make for our directors!

Before Christmas vacation there was the usual still-hunt for railway certificates. It is human nature for a student to want to go home early and come back late, and he would want to do so even if he had six months' holidays. We can readily understand that such a condition of affairs may be somewhat disagreeable to the staff, as, whether justly or not, a professor is held responsible if his class makes a poor showing. However, having paid his fees, completed his practical work, and attended 75 per cent. of the lectures, if a student feels justified in going away early and coming back late there is nothing at present in the rules to stop



his doing so. The plan of withholding his certificate, stating that he is a student and entitled to any reduction in railway rates, is, to say the least, a rather undignified one. The regulations at present require a student to register by the fifth day of the session. If the Board wish to strictly limit the length of the Christmas vacation, a clause in the regulations requiring a student to sign the roll on the last day of the fall term and register again on the first day of the spring term would do so and put an end to this yearly excitement.

At a meeting of the Editorial Board of the proposed *Dental Annual*, held on Thursday, January 11, it was unanimously decided that under existing circumstances it would be unwise to attempt to issue the book this session. The business manager communicated with the chief manufacturers of dental supplies before Christmas, and it was fully expected that sufficient returns would be received from them that, with the addition of the city advertising, subscriptions, etc., the book could be financed and put in the press by the last of January. However, owing to what seems to be a general rule among these firms, they refused to advertise in an annual publication. This necessitated a new financial programme to be worked out after the holidays. Thus the bulk of the work that had been expected by the Board in January and February would have extended almost, if not quite, to the date of examinations. The feeling expressed at the meeting was that at that late date the members could not devote the necessary time to the work, and that rather than issue a poor book it would be wiser to leave the initial volume till next session, when work can be begun and finished early in the term.

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## Correspondence

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This column is open to both Graduates and Undergraduates. For the convenience of the latter there has been placed in the Reading Room a box into which contributions may be dropped. The writer's name is required, not necessarily for publication. The staff will appreciate it if all such are written PLAINLY, and on one side of the paper only, so that any rewriting will be unnecessary.

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*To the Editor of the Hya Yaka:*

It may seem to the "powers that be" that we students are very prone to find fault with existing circumstances in and around college, but from the unreasonable way in which our railway certificates are held back at the end of the fall term each year, there is a kick coming somewhere. It is a poor compliment to the instruction given us when any such kindergarten system has to be adopted to hold the boys until the last day. We all felt a great pride in our college when we presented our certificates at the



ticket office, and signed our names to nine-tenths of a lie, to say that we had been in regular attendance at a business college or some school of correction. In this age of graft it might appear that our college had some understanding with the railway lines whereby a rebate might be forthcoming for every pupil who went home before his appointed (or rather disappointed) time. Knowing the financial standing of our board we at once come to the conclusion that such a thing would not be necessary. It is hoped that in the years to come something more definite will appear in the announcement to the effect that "any pupil attending our school must bring with him, a note from mother, if he wishes to leave before the end of the term." We appreciate to the fullest the advantages that are coming our way, but give us credit for having at least arrived at the age when we no longer appreciate the "stay-in-after-four" system.

SENIOR.

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*Editor of the Hya Yaka:*

The Juniors were very much surprised when, on the morning of January 16th, the superintendent informed us that we were to have only two days a week in the Infirmary, and asked what days we would prefer. Such a thing had not for a moment entered our minds; although we knew the Seniors were grumbling because there was a scarcity of chairs every morning. That afternoon we had a meeting and appointed a committee to interview the superintendent and try to have some more satisfactory arrangement made, for we were anything but satisfied, because we considered we had just as much right to operate in the Infirmary every morning as had the Seniors. Whether it was a result of this interview or not, we do not know, but a very much better arrangement was immediately made.

Although we do not consider we are getting all that is due us, we are quite satisfied with the new arrangement, and think it is the best that could be had under existing circumstances. However, the same difficulty will arise every year if provision is not made for more chairs or longer hours in which the Infirmary shall be open.

JUNIOR.

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## FOR SALE ONE OF THE FINEST DENTAL PRACTICES IN WESTERN ONTARIO . . .

Established twelve years ago, during which time I have enjoyed a most busy and profitable practice, and without doubt I occupy the finest Dental Rooms west of the city of Toronto.

Reasons for selling—a desire to go West.

For further particulars and information as to price, etc. apply to

**D. A. ANDERSON, D.D.S., EXETER, ONT.**



## Money is Not Everything

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Too much prominence is given to the mere possession of wealth. A certain amount of money is, of course, a necessary thing, as much for the nation as for the individual. But, after all, the service you render is incalculable, because of the very fact that by your lives you show that you believe ideals to be worth sacrifice, and that you are splendidly eager to do non-remunerative work if this work is for the good of your fellow-men. The chief harm done by the man of swollen fortune to the community is not the harm that the demagogue is apt to depict as springing from the actions of such men, but the fact that their success sets up a false standard, and so serves as a bad example for the rest of us. If we did not ourselves attach an exaggerated importance to the rich man, who is distinguished only by his riches, this rich man would have a most insignificant influence over us. It is generally our own fault if he does damage to us, for he damages us chiefly by arousing our envy, or by rendering us sour and discontented. . . . It is absolutely necessary to earn a certain amount of money; it is a man's first duty to those dependent upon him to earn enough for their support; but often a certain point has been reached. Money-making can never stand on the same plane with other and nobler forms of effort.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

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## A Bouquet Received by One of the Seniors

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Toronto, Jan. 23, 1906.

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Sir

My Wife is unable to fullfill her apointment with you this morning again which is troubling her very much. She as been very ill sence last friday, she had to keep her bed Sat—Sun and on till tuesday morning she got up try her best to make herself fit to go to you Wednesday, but had not strength sence, she had to go back to bed unable to go this morning Dr. Says it is nervous prostration and he think the teeth have been shattered from cleaning, he advises her to send you word to let her rest A week longer and then go and have you see to them, She speaks so highly off you, she would have no other person attend her, so I would thank you if you would name A day next week for her, and send her A card, for another appointment, it will make her feel more content she would like to ask you if she was able to, call in the end off this week, would you just look at them,

Kindly Oblige if Possiable

Respt

P.S.—Kindly Oblige her.

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## *Sports.*

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### **Athletics**

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As is customary at this season of the year hockey holds full sway in the sporting arena, and our puck chasers, fresh from Christmas vacation, started in nobly and fully determined to do justice to the cause.

Some lively practices were indulged in at which new material was uncovered, with the result that manager and fellow-students went around wearing cheerful smiles as visions of the Jennings Cup loomed up before them.

Of the Freshmen, Loucks, Callaghan, Irwin, Douglas Graham, Simpson and Clark are worthy of mention as having played splendidly, while of the old guard, Crawford, Hertel, O'Neil, Pettigrew, Cheney, Blakley and Chalmers don't appear to have lost any of their former tricks or speed. Unfortunately, owing to unfavorable conditions of the weather all active operations have been temporarily suspended, and we have but to wait until such a time as the ice will be in fit condition again when extra efforts will be made to round the first seven into shape, and put on a few finishing touches before the opening of the inter-faculty series.

Owing to this unfortunate condition of affairs the annual inter-year games, in which such keen interest has always been displayed, have not yet been arranged; however, we hope by next issue to have some memorable struggles to record.

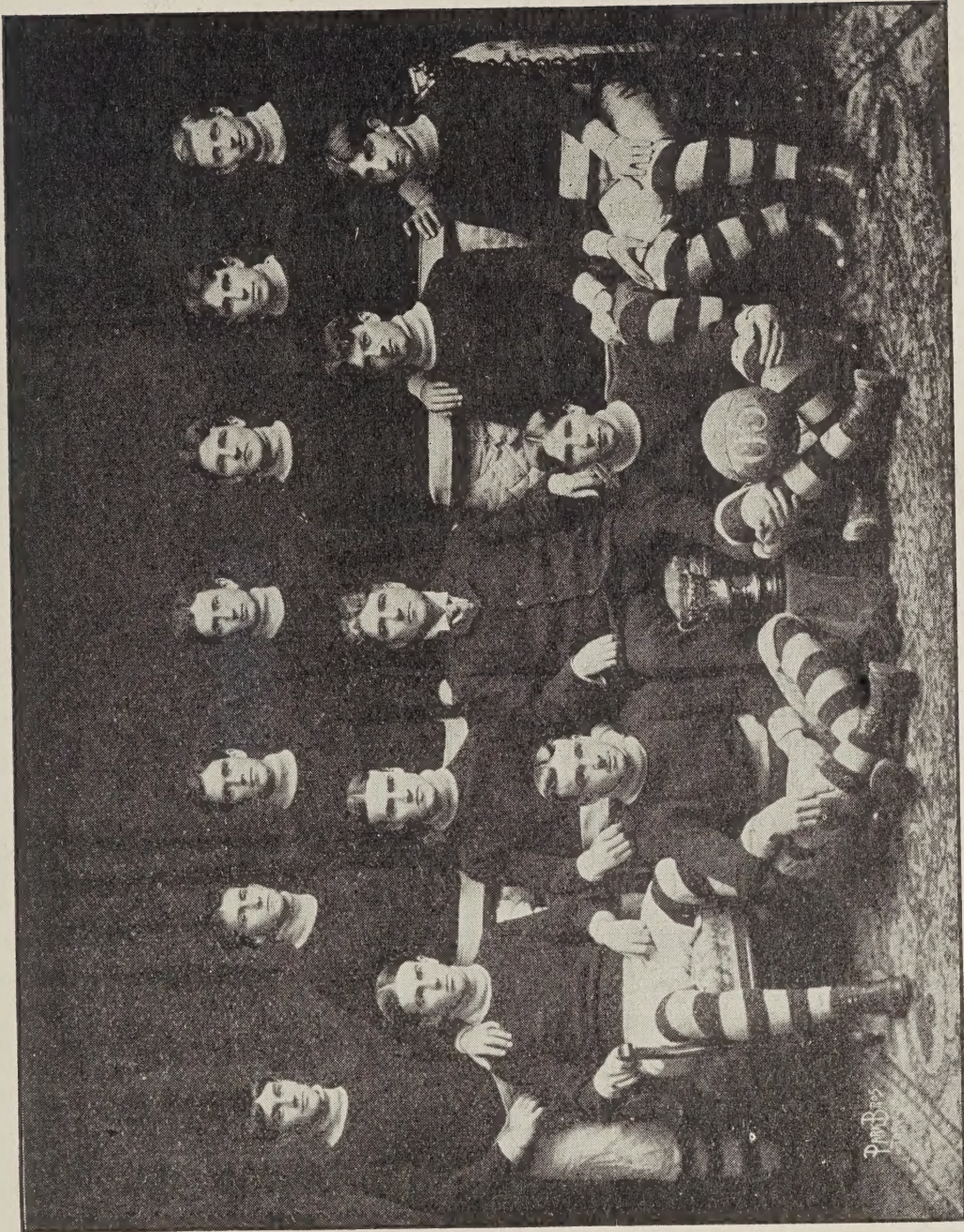
The Freshmen, who at the beginning of the season were unknown quantities and not regarded as very dangerous, will from present appearances be strong factors in the race for the Beatty Nesbitt Cup and the renowned "Sophisticated dissectors" are already casting anxious glances in the direction of the "mud specialists."

The exponents of Orthodontia and Crown and Bridge work are, as usual, a very uncertain quantity. But unless they can polarize the puck and their goal, positive and negative, respectively, so as to keep a safe distance between them, or concoct some scheme whereby their opponents will stick to the ice, their chances of landing the coveted trophy are not the best.

As for the wise Seniors the general opinion is that they will have to be satisfied with the respect to which their position entitles them and look forward to the future for hockey honors.

F. F.





CHAMPIONS '05-'06 INTERCOLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION.



## Plugger Points

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It looks as if the Sophomores are going to have the Inter-Year cup again, without the fun of playing for it. Pray for cold weather, Sophies.

Duff still believes in his old adage, "I don't like you, you're not nice."—Re the chair.

Mr. Mills and wife, "Paddy," make great hosts, don't they, Wilkie?

"Colonel" Mathieson (next morning)—"We had a glorious time last night, only it beats me what makes my head feel like splitting."

Little is no little critic when it comes to giving his views on "Viola Allen" and "Maxine Elliott."

O'Neil (to Mac on the hockey situation in the Ottawa Valley)—"No wonder Arnprior are not winning this year. Most of the good players have left town, and I'm not there either."

Tom Higginson—I wonder if Miss —— will be at the HYA YAKA dance. I hope she is after the evening I spent at the "At-Home."

Dick Hamilton (to Dr. Thornton on closing the door as he begins the lecture)—"Don't close the door, McGuirl isn't here yet."

Nott, having lost three pairs of gloves, thinks it is about time for the other fellow to ring off, and visit someone else for a change.

Billy Doherty—"My plans that soared, to earth have fallen." What a glorious phantasm that Year-Book was.

Will someone kindly inform Dr. New as to the relative merits of *Gue* or—

In Shelburne.—Lady Friend—"When does the Dental College open, Bob?"

Bob—"It opens on January 4th."

Lady Friend—"We are going to have a skating party on Tuesday, the 9th. Now, won't you stop for it, Bob?"

Of course Bob stopped.

Why is a Dent. like a farmer? Because he has to pull the stumps before he reaps the harvest.

Wilkie has spoiled his crown—also his coat and pants. Moral, "Keep away from the flame, it burns."



Jimmie Strachan is a normal man, and believes that everything else should be normal, even teeth. His latest, however, is a belief in Normal girls.

Louchs is a sportsman. He sported a fair young lady during the holidays, and had fair sport. He regretted coming back to Toronto.

Dr. Thornton—"There is always room for a man to grow and ——"

(Interrupted by the class giving Johnnie Blair the laugh).

Apologies to "Molly O."

Polly, our red-haired Polly,  
Whom all the Freshies fear,  
We're always off our trolley,  
Our red-haired Polly, when you're not here.  
Exam-time, you know, is cram-time,  
Come, boy, don't be so slow;  
Cut out that dame! Go on, be game, and all the  
    Sophs will do the same,  
Our red-haired Polly O.

Grainger and Wilkie took in the entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. "Duck" the other evening. How are the onions, boys?

Say, boys, doesn't Ben make an able assistant to Doctor Thornton?—Jones, you've lost your job, so back to the woods.

"Flowery" O'Neil has expressed his intention of accompanying Clappison to Hamilton some Saturday afternoon. You like "Roses," Jimmie?

Freshies support your hockey team.

Dress suits for sale or to rent. Apply McComb.

Now for another year's grind.

The debates are coming off soon. The boarding-houses will soon be disturbed by the would-be orators engaging in oratorical contests with the bed-posts for both opposition and audience.

The HYA YAKA staff has had its picture taken. Look out for advertisements of a new magic-lantern slide.

The Freshmen have appointed Loucks captain of their hockey team, and Graham as secretary and manager.

Blatchford is quite a sculptor. He made a clay man that would put Grecian sculptors to shame. Opinion was divided as to whether it was Esquimo, negro or a jockey.

The clay banquet came off all right, as Dr. Webster had a muddy idea of the Freshmen.



Probably in the dimness of the ages when our demonstrator was a "Freshie" the one-hundredth part of the metre ended in "er," but the Freshmen of this enlightened age beg to inform him that the order must have been reversed since his time, and now they spell it "*centimetre*."

Dr. Webster informed the Freshmen that while they were engaged in clay-modeling they must not wash their hands in the basins at the front of the laboratory. In about five minutes afterwards the Dr. was called to the infirmary, and without hesitation he laved the mud off his hands in one of the forbidden basins. Truly, it is much easier to preach than to practice.

W. A. B. (in Anatomy lecture)—"We will have to let Stuart through."

Dr. H.—The proof of the pudding is not in chewing the rag.

McKeown (as McGuirl comes in late)—"Now, you may shut the door."

Nature shows herself best in her smallest work. If in doubt ask Jno. Blair.

Two girls on street as Vance passes by—"Is that Alexander?"

"Rusty" Coyne to H. Reid, whose corundum wheel runs unevenly—"Where did you get that jig-saw, Reid?"

The Dean, in lecturing on prosthetic dentistry, showed his disapproval of those modern bacteriologists who, as he said, "strain at an ant and swallow an elephant." These men will use impression trays which are filthy, but will attain to such a degree of cleanliness in other respects that they will have to have the cook sterilized before she prepares for them. One of the students suggested that the professors be sterilized before being allowed to lecture.

Humane Dentist to Patient—"Do you wish me to use gas in extracting this tooth?"

Timid Patient—"Now, do you think I'm going to let you fiddle around that tooth in the dark."

The Freshmen didn't do a thing to Watt the other day when he went into their laboratory. He was "plastered" all right enough (with modelling clay).


It's a pleasure to hear that melodious basso of "Rusty" Coyne's again. We hope "Rusty" will be able to finish his course without another attack of sickness.

How could Dr. Clarke, in recalling the different drug firms, commit such a grave error as that in leaving out Wampole's from the little town of Perth. Speak up, Wilson, old boy.





## ENGINES, HANDPIECES, BURS


THESE three—Engines, Handpieces, Burs—constitute the dentist's equipment in excavating cavities for nine-tenths of that work. It is therefore a conservative estimate that one-third of the operative dentist's time he is working with Engine, Handpiece, and Bur.

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Take the  Handpiece, Straight or Angle—the tool through which the Engine operates and the dentist guides the Bur. Here again, close adjustment, parts made to gage, hardened bearings, accurate running, little wear.

“Revelation” Burs fit the bit-holders of our Handpieces, giving more exact work with less wear and tear. Used together, they are an ideal combination.

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TORONTO, CANADA



"Joe" and "Sid" had an argument as to how long they should take to comb their hair before having their pictures taken.

How is it that so many Dents like living on "Ann" ——— Street?

Dr. Thornton slightly changed the old proverb, "Better late than never" to "Better never late," as Clappison came into lecture.

Billings is beginning to lie like the rest of them. He's going to the bad.

Dick (on his way home from the Princess'): "Isn't Maxine 'hunkadory!'"

Cheer up, Freshies. If there is any ice, the Sophomores will give you a chance—to "Dry those Tears," after the game.

#### A FRESHIE'S EXPERIENCE.

Oft in the stilly night  
When slumber's chains have bound me,  
I wake to find you by my side,  
My loving hands around you.

I size you up, I size you down,  
Your measurements I ponder,  
And just to rest my weary brain,  
I sleep awhile, then wake again.

I study root, I study crown,  
And also grooves and fissures;  
And when there's nothing left to do,  
I go to sleep and dream of you.

When I have done this o'er and o'er,  
I soon am versed in Dental lore.  
Now, Freshies do embrace the scheme,  
And we may hear another theme.

"You will see here, gentlemen."—Prof. McKenzie.

"As a matter of fact, gentlemen."—Prof. Chant.

Nonsense, boy, Marshall never talks to the girls!!!

Now that Bill has cornered the Ox Para the rest must use Thymoform.

Some people possess magnetism. Just as Beatty disappears out of the door of the Freshmen Laboratory, carrying a Bunsen burner and a dipper, Kapelle remarks—"I don't like people with such a taking way."



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O'Neil and Reid, by the fine dissecting, raised the Dents' reputation very high, by discovering tape worms and drainage pipes in their dissecting sub.

"Are you from Hamilton, Kapelle?"

"Sure, I am, just smell my breath!"

Powers—"Say, Lonergan, are you Irish?"

Lonergan—"Yes, as Irish as Paddy's pig."

Powers—"So am I. Don't you think our Lab. looks pretty home-like to-day?"

Lonergan—"How's that?"

Powers—"So much mud in it."

## A CHRISTMAS DINNER IN TORONTO.

Ives—"Where are you going for dinner, boys?"

Spragg and Moore (in chorus)—"Don't know. Let's go down street, and see what's on down there."

(Three hours afterwards.)

Ives—"Wasn't that a pretty little chicken I had, boys?"

Spragg—"Did you see the waddle of the pretty little duck I had?"

Moore—"The one I had acted like a little goose."

There once was a Senior named Watt,  
Of "Sections" he knew quite a lot,  
And could give a harangue  
On the general hang  
Of avoiding a check every shot.

This same worthy Senior named Watt  
Took such care as you would not have thought,  
Yet there, all the same,  
At the end of the game  
Was a check just as big as the lot.

The moral, dear reader, is this:  
That if you desire the bliss  
Of finding no checks  
Or other defects,  
Ask Harold L. Watt about his.



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Sr. to Freshman in Senior Lab.: "As a friend, I would advise you not to work very much in our lab."

Fr.: "Why?"

Sr.: "The fellows might tap you."

Fr.: "I would like to see a Senior touch me." But he got meek and took his sneak.

"To DUFFIN."

Duff always "darned" his socks with silk,  
The holes were quite extensive,  
The price of silk was very high,  
That made it "darned" expensive.

—'08.

First Tech. Prof.—"How goes your new book?"

Second Tech. Prof.—"Splendid. First edition exhausted on the day of publication."

F. T. P.—"You don't say!"

S. T. P.—"Fact—big fire in the publishing house!"—*The Tech.*

The other day a street urchin met a chum going in great haste down College Street, and said: "Bob, whar's you goin'?"

Bob—"To de Dent. College to hef me pictur' took."

Street Urchin—"Who's takes dem up dere?"

Bob—"Why, dem big guys wid the white coats on! Mumma seys dey put white stuff all over her face, and took her impression, and didn't cost her nuddin neider. Say, kid, it's a snap."

Wollatt, exhibiting a clay model of a central incisor—"How's that, Mr. Doherty?"

Doherty—"I think that will do."

Wollatt—"If you're satisfied I am."

Dr. Webster—"When does the first Temporary molar erupt?"

Armstrong—"At eleven months."

Dr. W.—"Where did you find that?"

Armstrong—"In Gray's Anatomy."

Dr. W.—"Don't accuse Gray of such things, just because he is not here to defend himself."



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From blackboard in Freshmen's Laboratory:

"Found—Poured flask by mistake without teeth. Locker 347."

The Freshies are recalling childhood days. They are puddling in mud.

McFarlane, getting some fresh clay—"Isn't this an awful job to put a Hieland Scotchman at?"

Brooks (first morning after returning)—"I came near going to the dissecting room by mistake."

Charlie Lane—"Moderation in all things—even dissecting."

Miss J——s to L——r: "I don't chew my cabbage twice."  
L——r: "That's why you have dyspepsia."

Dentists had a banquet the other evening. They "filled" the time by bright speeches, "extracted" considerable pleasure from the entertainment, and "crowned" the evening by singing "Auld Lang Syne." Always professional, even in their pleasure.

The shrewd comment of a Lancashire blacksmith, whose wits had not been dulled by over-education, is quoted by the *Cornhill Magazine*. It may be suggestive to students in our universities who spend the lecture hours in scribbling notes instead of listening and understanding:

The clerk in charge of a farriery class held by the county council at Preston, England, gave a stalwart blacksmith a note-book and pencil.

"Wot's this 'ere book for?" asked the man.

"To take notes," replied the clerk.

"Notes? Wot sort o' notes?"

"Why, anything that the lecturer says that you think important and want to remember you make a note of in this book."

The Lancashireman looked scornful.

"Oh!" said he. "Anything I want to remember I must make a note of in this 'ere book, must I? Then wot do you think my blooming yed's for"—*Youth's Companion*.



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Pettie—"Just watch me have typhoid fever or something about the middle of March."

O'Neil—"Why?"

Pettie—"Never mind why; it won't do me any harm to lie in bed for five weeks."

If the students have read that October *Dental Review* on the reading-room table, why not present it to the Board to be added to the relics in the museum?

Side lights on the last few days of '05:

Dick—"Well, Mac! Carving teeth still?"

McGuirl—"Yes, I am getting my samples ready for the spring opening."

Little—"What have you got there, Dick?"

Dick—"A plaster cast of Mathieson."

Books—"This term was not so expensive as last term."

Steele—"How is that?"

Eddie—"Because Granger and Pollock are converted now."

1906.—Pettie—"Shut up! Say something."

McKeown—"Welcome home, Pettie."

Duff fell down and broke his crown  
And the chair came tumbling after.  
What did Duffie do and say then?

CHRISTMAS, 1905.

Hark! the Sophomore angels sing,  
Dr. McKenzie is just the thing;  
Peace on earth and mercy mild,  
Duff and Wilkie reconciled.

Dr. Webster's advice—"Don't know the measurements of the central yet! Well, get two or three of them; carry them in your pocket; look at them; think of them; feel them; take them to bed with you; dream of them; it's a pity you have not a large one like this." (Holding up a large specimen).



# *The* HYA YAKA

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VOL. III.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1906.

No. 5.

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## **Globe-Trotting by a Dental Student**

BY D. N. ISAACS

Were you to travel across this great continent as far west as Vancouver, there board a ship and travel south-west, you would find yourself in the maze of the Australasian Archipelago. Further south the lookout man in the crow's nest would spy a group of larger islands, which were discovered in 1642 by Tasman, and named by him New Zealand. Having taken you so far from home, I will endeavor to describe to you briefly this corner of paradise. New Zealand, which is also known as Maoriland, is comprised of two main islands, the North and the South, together with various small groups. The area is about 67,000,000 acres, of which two-thirds are fit for cultivation. Great Britain is about the same size. The country was constituted a separate colony in 1841, and undertook self-government in 1856. Wellington, the principal city and seat of government, on the shores of Port Nicholson, is in the extreme south of the North Island. Auckland in the north; Christ-church and Dunedin in the south, are the other chief towns. The population is close on to 1,000,000, including 45,000 Maoris. Agriculture, stock-raising, dairying and gold-mining are the chief occupations of the settlers.

For travellers and sportsmen, this colony is one of the most attractive countries south of the equator. The climate is excellent, being equable, bright and health-giving. In travelling through the country, one has an opportunity of seeing a variety of beautiful scenery, and investigating some wonderful phenomena of nature. At Rotorua we find all imaginable phases of thermal and volcanic activity, including boiling lakes and pools, mud volcanoes, steaming mountains, fumaroles and spouting geysers.

People travel from far and near to see these wonderful sights, also to undergo treatment for rheumatism, etc., etc., in the natural sulphur baths.

The New Zealand native, the Maori, is at home in these thermal districts, where he has settled down in more or less civilized state. He is considered to be the finest aboriginal in the world, both mentally and physically. He makes a very patriotic soldier and is a tip-top footballer.

The Maori villages, or paha, are very picturesque and quaint.



## THE HYA YAKA.

Their houses, or whares, are decorated with carvings of strange devices.

There are many beautiful lakes distributed through both islands; those of the south being surrounded by grand, snowy mountains, and by forests of luxuriance equal to those of the tropics. The Wanganui River, which forms part of the main route through the North Island, flows through romantic forests and canons, and is navigable for about 150 miles. The New Zealand Alps are in many respects grander than the Alps of Switzerland. The snow line is lower and the glaciers are of enormous size, the largest in the temperate zone. The Southern Alps, extending for hundreds of miles through the South Island, exhibit all conceivable forms of mountain glory, majestic icy peaks, immense snow-fields, ice-falls of amazing height and splendor, and an exceedingly rich alpine flora. Aorangi, or Mount Cook, 12,500 feet, the supreme peak of the Alps, is the highest point of Australasia. On the western slopes the beautiful Franz Josef and Fox Glaciers descend to the borders of the forest, within 700 feet of the sea level. On the south-west coast of Otago are some of the loveliest sea fiords in existence, a real fairyland for the artist and the naturalist. Here may be seen the triple water-leap of the Sutherland Falls, the highest waterfall in the world—1,904 feet. Most of the rivers teem with rainbow and brown trout of great size. In the forests, red and fallow deer are in abundance; also all kinds of feathered game.

New Zealand is governed by a House of Representatives, elected by the people and a Legislative Council elected by the Crown, and presided over by a Governor. Here we have the most practical form of socialism. The State extends its functions to almost every department of public convenience and necessity. All railways and telegraphs are owned by the Government, and operated in the direct interest of the people. There are state coal mines, state post-office savings banks, and state fire and life insurance departments. There are no strikes or lockouts. All labor disputes are amicably settled under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The educational system is free, secular and compulsory; there is a liberal system of secondary education and university scholarships; there are numerous technical and art schools. Female franchise has been in vogue for some years. Altogether New Zealand is in a very prosperous condition owing to a wise, enlightened and practical government.

Having thus briefly described the land from which we aborigines hail, I will endeavor to now describe my travels abroad. On completing my course in dentistry, and qualifying as a practitioner in New Zealand, I decided to travel around with the main object of furthering my dental studies, also to get a glimpse of the world before settling down to practice in my profession. During my brief existence I had not ventured away from my native shore, so it was with a feeling of my own small-



ness and a certain amount of awe, tempered with expectancy, that I started out into the world to face what seemed to me so gigantic and overwhelming an undertaking. On Saturday, July 16th, 1904, I sailed in the *SS. Mokoia*, bound for Sydney, Australia, a distance of 1,200 miles, where I was to embark on the P. & O. Liner, *Egypt*, en route to London. Once out of sight of land my feeling changed, the thought of the journey, and the novelty of my surroundings soon became one great blur. Evidently there had been a storm brewing, for the ship plunged, rolled and tossed, in the rising sea till my *inards* felt that they could not keep pace with the ship. As the storm increased, so did my discomfort fourfold. I crawled down to my bunk and spent a cheerful and hopeful night. By morning I had become greatly attached to my bunk, after such a brief acquaintance, or at least as much as was possible under the rolling circumstances. I would have sold myself and all my belongings for two cents to get rid of my new sensation. Oh! how I wished I were at home in my own little cot. However, all good things come to an end. We got into smooth water again next day; I managed to get up a little courage and a lean smile, and struggled up on deck. Sea air is a wonderful tonic, and I picked up in no time. The next two days were very enjoyably spent, mostly at the table, making up for lost time. As the vessel slowly steamed into Sydney harbor it was, indeed, a fine sight. Great things have been written about the beauty of this harbor, but I never expected to see anything so grand. It is the finest land-locked harbor in the Southern Hemisphere. There are many picturesque bays which wind in and out in a most bewildering and erratic manner, giving many delightful surprises and glimpses of beautiful scenery, as we slowly steamed up towards the city. I had four days at my disposal to take in all the sights of this modern London. Sydney has a population of about half a million. My eyes certainly began to open, and my mind to expand, as I dodged around the city with three fellow-passengers. There are many beautiful churches and public buildings. There is also a splendid botanical garden very prettily laid out. We spent some time reconnoitring the different little bays by means of the ferry boats which plied all around the harbor. From a dental point of view things seemed to be thriving, judging from the number of brass plates that adorned many doors. It was with regret that I picked up my grip and boarded the *Egypt*, which was to be my home for the ensuing six weeks, as I could profitably have spent another week in Sydney. However, we moved away from the docks at noon on Saturday for Melbourne. As luck would have it, the ship encountered a storm of such violence that at times the sky was completely hidden by huge waves. On Sunday we got out of the storm, and I had time to look around the ship. The passengers soon became acquainted with one another, and we seemed as if we had known each other for years. Friendships



are made and broken at every port of call, where we speed the parting and welcome the newcomers. It seems a lifetime within a lifetime. We arrived at Port Melbourne on Monday and spent the day ashore. This city is very nearly as large as Sydney. Collins Street, the main thoroughfare, is a fine, wide street, showing to great advantage the architecture of its buildings. We were so interested in sightseeing that we nearly missed the ship, just getting on board as the gangway went up. Our next stopping place was Adelaide, and having a few hours several of us took a hurried run ashore. Adelaide resembles a small English town. Its cricket oval is the best one in Australia. Off we started, and in three days had negotiated the Australian Bight, turned the corner and called in at Perth, the chief town of Western Australia, and the centre of the gold-mining industry. It is known as the land of sand, sin, sorrow and sore eyes. Australia is governed by a Federal Parliament for the Commonwealth, presided over by a Governor-General. Each State has its own Parliament and Governor, much on the same principle as that of Canada. Agricultural pursuits and sheep-raising occupy the majority of the inhabitants. A large portion of the interior is barren desert land. The aborigines are quite the opposite to the Maoris, being a puny race, which is gradually becoming extinct.

For nine days after leaving Perth the ship ploughed her way speedily across the India Ocean, heading for Colombo, Ceylon. Our life was one round of eating, sleeping and playing. Sports by day, and concerts and dancing by night made the time pass only too rapidly. Crossing the equator, time-honored jokes were sprung on unsuspecting passengers. An old lady declared, on looking through the captain's telescope, that she could see the line quite distinctly, a hair having previously been placed across the lens. We witnessed some of the most glorious sunsets near the line. By this time, as one might imagine, the temperature was fairly high. On coming on deck one morning a blue line could be seen on the horizon, which, as it became more distinct, gradually resolved itself into the coast of Ceylon. Through the glasses one could see enormous waves dashing against the Colombo breakwater, spray being sent up to a great height, and appearing like a huge cloud of smoke. Inside the harbor were numerous large vessels of all nations, nearly all taking on coal. We steamed in slowly and dropped anchor some distance from the shore. Within a few minutes a great noise arose all round the ship, proceeding from a chattering, screaming crowd of little black imps, who turned out to be Cingalese boys, who had paddled out from the shore on logs. They signified, by their broken English and gestures, that they were prepared to give an aquatic exhibition of diving for coins of any denomination. It was very amusing to see half-a-dozen of them fighting under the water for the possession of the bullion. They were just as much



at home in the water as most people are on shore. Some of them dived right under the centre of the ship, coming up smiling on the other side. Whilst this side-show was proceeding and we were anxiously awaiting to disembark, many of the natives swarmed up the sides of the vessel to display bundles of Oriental curios. As I afterwards discovered, they are the greatest rogues unhung. For instance, one might purchase a piece of silk, which the man would carefully wrap up for you, and on opening the parcel a little later you would find some other material substituted, worth perhaps as much as the paper. They are certainly smart, being expert conjurers, because they do it right before your eyes. Some of their goods, as elephants and walking-sticks, carved out of ebony, and various other articles of native workmanship, were interesting curios.

A tug landed us at a quaint old landing stage crowded with Cingalese. We wended our way up to the Grand Oriental Hotel, followed by a crowd of natives, who looked upon us as their legitimate prey. We had certainly struck a place absolutely different to anything I had hitherto seen. The streets and buildings were of a red brick color, and so in the heat and haze of a scorching sun one was almost blinded. It seemed as if we were in another world, everything seemed so strange. The native merchants were evidently great business men, for as soon as they saw us they sent out several big, husky fellows, who hustled us into their shops before we knew where we were. After gazing on the strange scenes around us, which brought to mind the fascinating tales of Arabian Nights Entertainments, we jumped into rickshaws, drawn by coolies, and were taken right through the city. Oriental style of architecture is very different to that of the West. Horses are almost unknown in Ceylon as beasts of burden, their places being taken by small buffalo bullocks. Numbers of conveyances, with long-thatched roofs, filled with all kinds of produce, and drawn by these animals, were being driven towards the market-place by their dusky owners, who were practically nude, save for a lion cloth. The Cingalese seem to be very economical in their clothing.

*(To be continued.)*

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## **The Institute of Dental Pedagogics**

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The thirteenth meeting of the Institute of Dental Pedagogics was held in New York during Christmas week.

Representatives were present from 21 colleges out of a membership of 38.

The whole aim of the organization is to discuss the best methods of teaching different subjects to dental students. It is the *how* not the *what* to teach and any one trespassing on the



*what* is very promptly called to order. A number of papers were presented covering many of the subjects on the curriculum. In each one of them some valuable suggestions were made and every teacher present was benefitted. It would be impossible to consider each subject in this article. Many of the ideas presented will be incorporated in the teaching in the R.C.D.S. during this session and others next session.

It doubtless has struck many of the students that dentistry lacks a definite and accepted nomenclature. The attention of the Institute was directed very forcibly to this in the President's address. As a result a committee consisting of Drs. S. H. Guilford, of Philadelphia; T. W. Brophy, Chicago, and J. B. Willmott was appointed to superintend this work. Sub-committees are to be appointed by this committee to assist in the work. As it is intended to consider only two or three subjects each year it will be some time before the undertaking is complete.

"Certainly no feature of educational or professional work would seem to be of more pressing importance at the present time than the one under consideration, for the confusion of terms in dental literature is not only misleading to the younger members of the profession but has long been a cause of mortification to those having a pride in their vocation and desiring for it a higher standard of literary recognition than it has yet received."\*

The New York schools were most cordial in their welcome and in their hospitality, entertaining the Institute to dinner and an evening at the Hippodrome.

The R.C.D.S. was represented by Drs. J. B. Willmott, A. E. Webster, E. C. Abbott, H. R. Abbott, C. E. Pearson and W. E. Willmott. W. E. W.

[Our college was honored by the unanimous re-election of Dr. W. E. Willmott as Sec.-Treasurer for a fourth term.—Ed.]

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## Personal

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It was with deep regret and sincere sympathy that the Freshmen heard of the serious illness of their fellow-student, Mr. C. I. James. Mr. James had not been in the best of health for some time, and two weeks ago was attacked by appendicitis. He was taken to the General Hospital, where an operation was successfully performed. Since then he has been recovering nicely. We trust Mr. James will be with us again before the term is over and complete successfully his first year.

Dr. John E. Wilkinson has returned from a business visit to Philadelphia, Newark and New York, where he had been in the interests of the refining industry. He speaks with warm appreciation of the courtesy shown him by gentlemen in lines of work similar to his own.

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\* Stomatologist, January, 1906.



## **Student Volunteer Movement**

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The Fifth International Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement will be held in Nashville, Tennessee, beginning Wednesday, Feb. 28th, and closing on Sunday night, March 4th, 1906.

These Volunteer Conventions are held but once in each student generation, once every four years. The last one was held in Toronto, four years ago. They constitute the largest, the most representative, the most powerful and fruitful of student gatherings in North America. There will also be delegates from Europe.

The Canadian delegates will go by Detroit and will visit the Mammoth Cave on their return journey.

The R.C.D.S. will be represented by A. W. Lindsay and J. E. Thompson.

The purpose of the Convention is to give the delegates an education in foreign missions.

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## **The Hya Yaka Dance**

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This function seems to be increasing in popularity each year. The fourth At-Home of the Club was held in the Temple Building on the evening of Feb. 6th and was a decided success. Fralick's Orchestra furnished music up to its regular high standard and were as generous with encores as on former occasions. The programme consisted of twenty numbers, with two extras, and the large number of popular airs seemed to please the dancers very much. The programme was finished by 2 a.m., and every person went home happy, after spending a most pleasant evening. The committee are to be congratulated on its success.

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## **Royal Dental Society**

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The R.D.S. held its fourth meeting for the session 1905-6 on the evening of Jan. 29th, 1906.

The meeting was well attended and proved to be both entertaining and instructive.

The programme consisted of musical numbers, vocal and instrumental, followed by a paper on "Physical Diagnosis" by Dr. Ralph Hooper, Associate Professor of Physiology.

Dr. Hooper, in a masterful manner, pointed out the manifold advantages, from a dentist's standpoint, to be derived from close attention to this branch of medical science.

His paper was supplemented by demonstrations on the living subject and by the exhibition of the instruments commonly used for examining the condition of the organs of the chest cavity.

The HYA YAKA elections occupied the latter part of the evening.

F. A. A.





LARGE LECTURE THEATRE.



# The Hya Yaka

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE  
YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE  
OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

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VOL. III.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1906.

No. 5.

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## Editorials

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At the HYA YAKA elections, held on the evening of Jan. 29th, the subject of the Xi Psi Phi Fraternity in its relations to our college was discussed briefly. Mr. W. A. Black, M.A., in declining the nomination for Editor-in-Chief, gave as his reasons that he would not have sufficient time to give the office the attention necessary and that because of being a member of the Fraternity he thought he would not be elected, or, if he were elected, would not have the confidence of a majority of the students.

This is a deplorable state of affairs to exist in an institution where only the best of feeling should prevail between men with the same end in view, that of receiving an education which will not only make them members of a profession, but wider, better and more honest beings, both to their fellow creatures and to themselves.

The Xi Psi Phi men claim that the Non-Frats, or Anti-Frats, as it now appears they deserve to be called, are only too willing to let them fill subordinate positions entailing very much work and little honor. This may be true to a degree, but usually the honorable positions have a corresponding amount of responsibility and labor connected with them. But, as affairs now exist, I believe it is their duty to show by the fulfilment of the offices given them that they follow the precepts of their order by not returning evil for evil. Their order, I am perfectly safe in saying, lays down maxims to this effect.

I do not intend to "bang" this society, for in its place it is all right and deserves to exist as much as any other fraternal society outside our college walls. Last term, I am told, there was a feeling caused by the attitude of some members of the society, which brought forth Dr. Ab. Wark's capable but bitter article.



This term there is no kick coming in that direction, for there are enough level-headed men in the organization to exert a leavening influence on the others who might perhaps tend to be "cocky." They claim they have eliminated all matters relating to a straight Frat. vote for a Frat. man to office. This means that they agree to vote for the best man no matter if he be Frat. or Non-Frat. Their numbers are so small that it really does not matter how they vote, but when an organized few work among a large number of unorganized men they can pretty nearly do as they please, until the others find out their game. I believe they made a long step in the right direction by this action. Their constitution must call for higher ideals among their members, as a body, than those usually set up by the average Anti-Frat. student. The latter has not got the second application of ideals on those of his personality. We outsiders lack the advantage of a revival of our pledges taken when we joined some religious denomination, and Adam-like are prone to fall away from grace. This move is politic, too, on their part; they feel that the "jig is up," and their past actions are only too evident. The present members have learned wisdom from the errors of their predecessors. If they wish to regain the confidence due them, they find they must reconstruct their standard of equity. I hear some one say, "They merit this confidence now." That is true, but they must wait till we "non-union men" get the idea thoroughly instilled into our minds. We were somewhat slow to notice their unfortunate actions in past years, and it is going to take time for us to learn to place implicit trust in them again.

The whole problem seems to sift down to the common, everyday matter of human "cussedness," of which we all have a smaller or greater percentage. The present members are reaping the harvest sown by their brethren of past years. The selfish, arrogant action of those brethren has brought its punishment upon the undeserving. I honestly believe that if the Frat. men will give a guarantee that they will act according to this new policy, the anti-Frat. element will drop the present idea of rule by the majority, and will give them a chance at office-holding again. They, I believe, will be elected to the very highest and most honorable positions their men are capable of filling. If they are not willing to come out and say something definite as a body the prevailing idea of distrust will remain, and their members will have to put up with the universal method of government by majority. When they do this, and after being elected show that they will carry it out to the very best of their ability, the college will be managed by the best men, whether they be Frat. or Non-Frat; there will be no Anti-Frats then. I know the sober-minded Anti-Frats. will be only too glad to "bury the hatchet" and "let bygones be bygones." We all admit that we need inside our college walls, and outside, too, when anything pertaining to the welfare of our school is entailed, the co-operation of every student, be he Jew or Gentile. With an harmonious, fraternal feeling existing in our crew, and all eyes and hearts on the same buoy, all pulling the oars with the same stroke, we cannot but win the race for our Alma Mater, dear to the hearts of all of us.



## Hya Yaka Elections

---

The election for the filling of the offices of editor-in-chief, business manager, secretary and treasurer on the HYA YAKA staff for the term of '06-'07 was keenly contested. The votes were polled on the evening of the R.D.S. meeting, Jan. 29th. Mr. Doherty, chairman of the executive, conducted the affair in his usual able manner. Short speeches were delivered by the candidates and their supporters.

The idea of candidates outlining their policy, as well as holding the elections in the evening, is new in the R.C.D.S., and seems to be the proper method, for a larger percentage of votes was polled than in any previous election.

The result of the voting was: Editor-in-Chief, J. A. Drummond; Business Manager, E. F. Risdon; Treasurer, J. A. Bleakley; Secretary, H. C. Spragg.

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## Correspondence

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This column is open to both Graduates and Undergraduates. For the convenience of the latter there has been placed in the Reading Room a box into which contributions may be dropped. The writer's name is required, not necessarily for publication. The staff will appreciate it if all such are written PLAINLY, and on one side of the paper only, so that any rewriting will be unnecessary.

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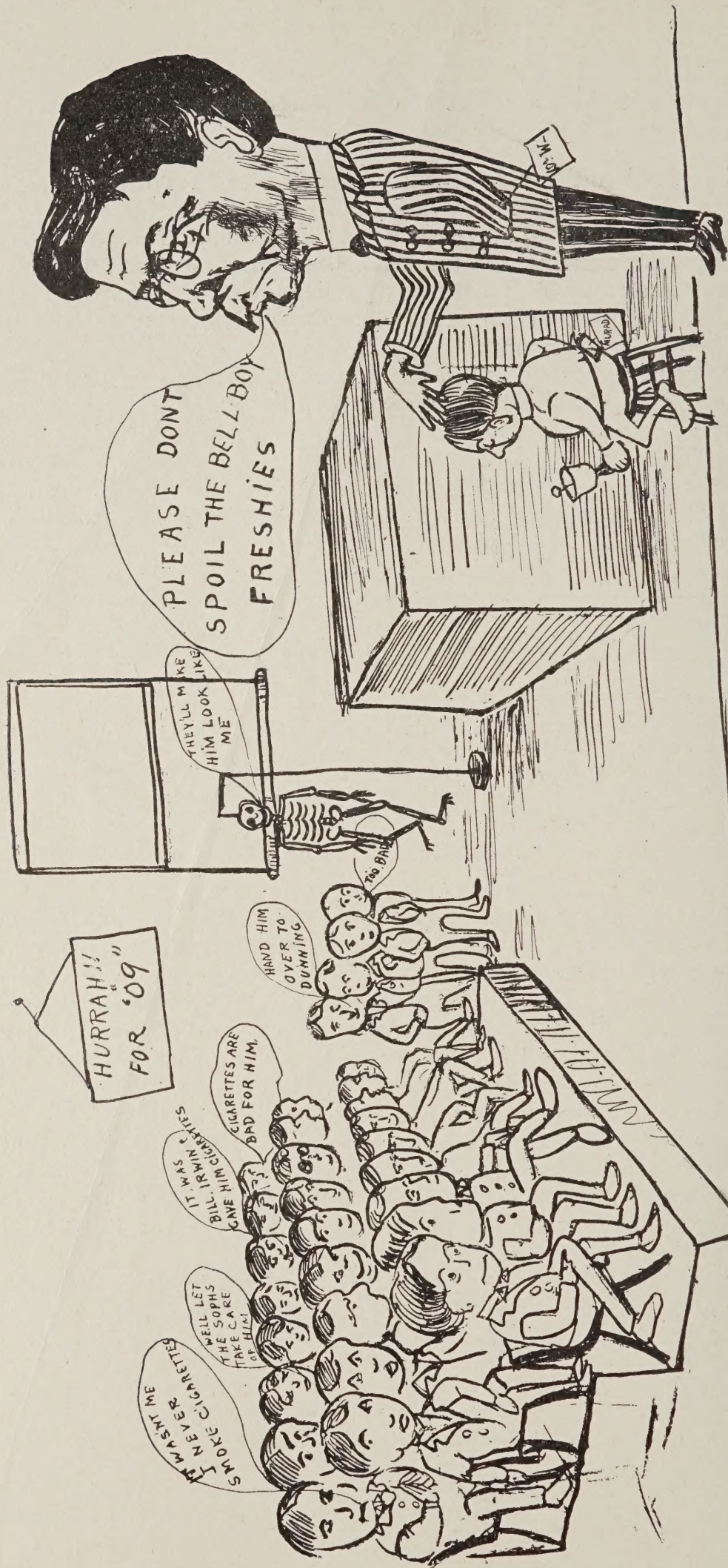
*To the Editor of Hya Yaka:*

Now that the "Clay Banquet" came off so smoothly, we have paraded before us a more refined and artistic material to manufacture into teeth. I wish to voice the sentiments of the Freshman Class in a few humble remarks. Our esteemed professor gave us a short call one morning recently, and evidently thinking we were good for extra spurts, he informed us that we must pass in, in four days hence, twelve completed specimens. Next morning the demonstrators had a call from the professor, and they had a long and pleasant chat regardless of the fact that we were urgently needing their very valuable assistance. Therefore, I would suggest that demonstrators be appointed to assist the present demonstrators and professor whenever the latter find it necessary to discuss other matters.

Furthermore, I would respectfully call the attention of the Board of Directors to the refrigeratory condition of our laboratory.

FRESHMAN.





DW- Special Lecture For Freshmen,



## *Sports.*

### **Jennings Cup Series**

#### **Dentals 4 — Senior Meds. 2**

Our boys entered actively into the regular schedule when they crossed sticks with the Senior Meds. on Varsity rink on Feb. 15th and trimmed them to the tune of 4 to 2.

Trinity, whom we were slated to meet first, defaulted their game, thus giving us an easy victory, which, together with that over our worthy exponents of surgery, gives us two wins and places us in a fair way for the finals.

It was a clear, frosty afternoon when Dents. and Meds. lined out to try conclusions and all had to travel at a lively clip to keep warm, while the hockey sticks, owing to the intense cold, were splintered at regular intervals. The ice was in fair condition considering what it had been all season, but not of the quality that is essential to real good hockey.

Loucks, who played a hard, steady game all through, tallied the first on a hot one from the side. Cheney notched the next on a pass from Pettigrew after some nice combination work, and just before half-time the Meds. slipped an easy one by Nott, making the half-time score 2—1.

In the second half rough house tactics were resorted to at times, with the result that Bleakley and Robertson each took five minutes' rest. Crawford also got a breathing spell for elevating an opponent's feet instead of the puck.

Hertel scored the third goal from a scrimmage. Bleakley went off for another rest and Meds. tallied their second and last score. The play continued fast and furious, and within two minutes of time Pettigrew located the net on a neat side shot. When the referee, Keys, finally called time the score stood—Dents. 4, Meds. 2, and a rousing "HYA YAKA" rent the air, announcing that the game was won. The line up was as follows:

Dents.—Goal, Nott; point, Bleakley; cover, Crawford; centre, Hertel; rover, Cheney; right wing, Pettigrew; left wing, Loucks.

Meds.—Goal, Roberts; point, Graham; cover, Cumming; centre, Simpson; Rover, Lapinkoff; right wing, Phillips; left wing, Cassels.

Referee, Mr. Keys.

It is a shame that a better sheet of ice is not procured for playing these games, as the players cannot do justice to themselves and carry the puck through patches of snow while they are in constant danger of tripping and falling in holes in the ice.

F. A. F.



## Beattie Nesbitt Trophy Goes to Sophs

---

The annual inter-year games for the Beattie Nesbitt Cup were played off last week, and the present Sophs., who last year under the Freshman's banner landed the coveted honor, again this year gave their confreres the double shuffle and captured the trophy once more.

In the first game the Sophs. met their old rivals of the Junior Class, and after a hard struggle pulled out a well-deserved victory by a score of 6 to 3. The play was hard and fast and merited the applause of their respective rooters, who turned out in full force, each year cheering for its own. Though the Juniors lost they took their defeat gracefully and are looking forward to next year for another chance to redeem their laurels.

Sophs. (6).—Goal, Nott; point, Chalmers; cover point, Billings; centre, Cheney; right wing, Bleakley; left wing, O'Neil.

Juniors (3).—Goal, Steed; point, Crawford; cover point, McMann; centre, Hertel; right wing, Pettigrew; left wing, Childerhose.

Referee, F. A. French.

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## Sophs vs. Freshies

---

The next game was between the Sophs. and Freshies, and the latter being somewhat of an unknown quantity it was hard to know what to expect. But the indomitable Sophs. were not to be stopped in their victorious march, and the Freshies also went down to defeat with a score of 6 to 1 against them. As usual, the winners played a good, steady game. The Freshmen also played splendidly, and though they served up a good article of hockey we do not think that they had by any means their best team on the ice. There are some good players in the Freshmen Class, and if the right men had been in the right place we doubt very much if the Sophs. would now be holding their heads so high and chests so much protruded. In this remark it is not our intention to take away from the winners any of the honor which is rightfully theirs, but merely to point out to the losers their mistake that they may profit by it in the future.

To the present Sophs. all honor is due, and we heartily congratulate them on again winning the emblem of the inter-year championship.

Sophs.—Goal, (Pillow) Nott; point, Chalmers; cover point, McGuirl; centre, Cheney; rover, Billings; right wing, Bleakley; left wing, O'Neil.

Freshies.—Goal, Douglas; point, Graham; cover point, Irwin; centre, Callaghan; rover, Simpson; right wing, McLaurin; left wing, Loucks.

Referee, Harold Watt.



The Seniors, not having sufficient material to choose from, were unable to put a septet on the ice; thus their right and the cup goes by default to winner of the other games.

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### **Dentals Defeat Newmarket**

---

That the Dents. can produce the "goods" was clearly demonstrated on Thursday, Feb. 8th, when the Dental septet defeated Newmarket on their own ice by a score of 11—9.

It was a splendid exhibition of our national game, and the large crowd that filled the rink to overflowing got more than its money's worth.

The game was lightning fast throughout and especially in the last fifteen minutes, when Newmarket made desperate efforts to tie the score, and the Dentals just as desperate ones to retain their lead.

It was a regular series of whirlwind rushes by both sides that brought forth rounds upon rounds of applause, and the checking was always hard and strenuous but mostly fair.

The boys were in grand trim and kept up the killing pace right to the finish. The sensational combination rushes of the forwards and the wonderful checking and steady relieving of the defence when Newmarket made their fiercest onslaughts towards the last, were features of the game and directly responsible for our victory. Young Douglas in goal, who was previous to this somewhat of an unknown quantity, certainly made good. Always cool and in the right place, he let no easy ones go by, while some of his stops were truly marvellous.

Chalmers at point played his position faultlessly and refused to be drawn out, while Crawford at cover blocked rushes and intercepted passes in beautiful style.

On the forward line Happy Hertel was the star performer, and his playing won the admiration of all. Pettigrew at centre easily outplayed his cover, getting the puck on the face-off nearly every time. He also made numerous clever rushes and repeatedly sent in scorches from long range. Bleakley and Loucks, on the boards, were always in their positions, never lagging, and rained in hot ones from both sides that kept the opponents' goal in danger. We have this year without a doubt the best team that ever represented the R.C.D.S., and feel confident that new laurels are in store for us.

Bruce, Beatty, Ed. Wilson, French, Bancroft, Lonergan, Amos, and Wigle accompanied the boys and cheered them on to victory. They left in the evening by the 5.40 car from North Toronto station, returning the next morning.

As is customary when a bunch of students go out for a time, songs and speeches were the order of the day, while numerous selections from Petty kept the occupants of the car in roars of laughter. It was a most enjoyable outing, with nothing to mar the continual round of merriment, and a glorious victory to crown it all.



**Shots on Goal**

Is Newmarket assuming the *role* of prophet, when we read:  
 "Royal Dental College"—Senior Champions of Toronto?

Would that God the gift would gie us  
 To really be as others see us.

Bruce is a tip-top manager!

Newmarket sports might have taken us for Stanley Cup holders from the style of hockey the boys served up.

Spectator: "Are ye the fellers what play in Barrie to-morrow night?"

Lady in Gallery: "That little chap they call 'Happy' is a lulu!"

Ask Jack B——ty about the maid in red.

Small boy (observing that Douglas had a black eye): "Why, that Toronto goal-keeper has one of his headlights out."

And he saw everything that came his way.

Hertel to Beatty (after the latter had been jolted through the glass in the car door): "Say, Jack, that glass didn't have an elastic finish, did it?"

F. A. F.




HARD LUCK, EH DENTS!





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It comes to you then as a personal question, what Engine, what Handpiece, what Bur you shall use. The paramount considerations should be effective service and economy. These considerations—if they are paramount—lead inevitably and directly to the choice of Engines, Handpieces, and Burs which bear the trade  mark.

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Take the  Handpiece, Straight or Angle—the tool through which the Engine operates and the dentist guides the Bur. Here again, close adjustment, parts made to gage, hardened bearings, accurate running, little wear.

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## *Plugger Points*

---

Who threw the piece of chewing-gum in "Willie" Daynard's hair?

The C. P. R. has offered "Curly" Mac. a position as "hostler" on the express car running between Hamilton and Toronto.

Mumford—"Doesn't Dick look pretty from behind?"

"Silver" G—r—l to "Bug" N—w—"By gosh, Bug, I'm going to sit down a few minutes if the whole college stops?"

Dr. A. W. T.—"Well, Warriner, how are you to-day?"

Warriner—"Tired."

Dr. A. W. T.—"That's your natural state."

Mr. and Mrs. (?) Dal. received the glad hand at the Unitarian Church Sunday evening. Congratulations, Dal.

Dr. W. T. S. (in chemistry lecture)—"Gentlemen, in the Arctic regions a gas is a liquid."

Jimmy O'—l—"Say, boys, the Freshies were a snap. Why, we even scored on them when I was off."

Dick H—m—l—n (at Soph. dinner)—"Well, fellows, I'm full, I can't eat any more."

Polly—"Why, Dick, you haven't got your mouth full."

Now's the time that the Sophs. are getting their engines. Patronize the firms that have their paid-up advertisement, boys. It will not only help you, but also our college paper.

Lester, do you like oranges? No doubt you will take in the next trip, too.

Our worthy Local, Sir John, intends taking the trip down South to the convention. Hope you have a pleasant time, John, but also be sure that it's a "dry" time.

How is it O'Neil hasn't had a chance after his showing in the inter-year series?

The Juniors had "something" forcibly taken away from them while working in the upper "lab." a few days ago. Cheer up, Juniors.



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Ask Blake where he learned to duck after getting out of the way of that Med.

McGuirl still holds the title of being the one in, last.

Among the funny things which happened at a demonstration given by Dr. J. B. W., on the making of celluloid dentures, are the following:

The burning of Jos. E. Middleton's Globe and the party cries of "Hurrah for Laurier!" "Three cheers for Whitney!!!" etc., etc. The leaders of the two political parties, John William Clay (Liberal) and Gordon Belgarnie New (Conservative) were passed among the students in mid-air. Morley Ash Day had a hair-breadth escape from sudden death from a kick (mule-like), administered by his bosom friend, Alex. Jordon, Esq., who was assisting the Doctor in his clinic. A Freshman, at least he looked like one, who had strayed from his native element, showed great bravery in extinguishing the flames of the burning paper with his feet. These were very suitable for this work; their size completely covering the paper and flames.

The Seniors should follow the example of one of their demonstrators and cut off the "bristles" when they find them inconvenient to their patients, "by their appearance."

"Silver" Gorrell is coming back to college next year just to get a demonstratorship again.

Billy "Dokerty" to young lady—"I asked you once and that's as often as I'll ask any girl."

Come to dinner, Wigle

"Duff, lend me your swedger, please."

"No, I've taken an oath not to lend that——"

"Neyer mind, Duff—still sore?"

Then comes the echo, "I don't like you, you're not nice."

McArthur enjoyed the "Pettit" dance at the Hya Yaka better than the others.



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# J. M. MARKS

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"GO TO FATHER."

When he asked her to wed,  
She stammered and said:

"Go to father."

Now she knew that I knew that her father was dead,  
And she knew that I knew what a life he had led,  
So she knew that I knew what she meant when she said,  
"Go to father."

Marshall writes on blackboard: "Lost, a vice locker, 344."  
Now, Russell, how fortunate!

Of all the flowers that bloom, F. H. Moore prefers the  
"Daisy."

"Say, Dunning, who is Lucy? The Freshies want to know."

"Who carves McFarlane's teeth?"

Peaker says you have to pay for flowers in Brampton, now.

"Silver Heels" is Emerson's favorite.

In the hockey field Wigle may not be a shooter, but he is  
undoubtedly a rooter.

Everybody plays handball but French (Geo.).

"Everybody works but Coon, and Doherty works for him."

MacIntosh may be a big fellow, but he is small in the watch  
question.

Tim Healy has raised the price of meals. A change of Gov-  
ernment in the Old Country, and a possible revival of "Home  
Rule in Ireland," are probably the causes.

Cowan is now taking a course of private lessons on the  
geography of Birmingham, Eng. His instructress came from  
there.



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Dr. Webster has at last discovered Brown.

The Freshies are manufacturing ivory teeth at the rate of eight a week. No wonder they didn't beat the Sophs. at hockey.

Klinger (at Dean's supper)—“I suppose, Miss T—y—r, I may see you home?”

Miss T—y—r—“I suppose you may.”

Whether it is in accordance with a Local, which appeared in the December HYA YAKA advocating that the Board should have the Seniors grow a moustache to provide a useful clinic for the younger students of the school, or whether the Seniors are doing it of their own accord, and looking to the future for their reward, it is nevertheless a fact that many of them are sprouting a few hairs on the upper lip, reminding one very forcibly of a rule in baseball, which says, “Three out, all out.”

O'Callaghan had the crowns of two teeth broken off in the hockey match. Cheer up, Cally, the Seniors wanted some crown work anyway.

First Freshie—“Do you see the dirt on that Senior's face?”

Second Freshie—“Oh, no, that's his moustache.”

Talk about land being dear in Toronto; McComb and McLaurin scrapped ten minutes over a cubic inch of mud.

Dr. Webster (discussing oxy-sulphate of zinc)—“What other use is there for zinc sulphate?”

No answer.

Dr. Webster—“What would you use if you wished to give an emetic?”

Jordon—“A pail!”

J. Blair—“Be a sport.”

Day—“What is Beatty prowling about Ryrie's so much for?”

French—“Oh, he's looking for Pearls.”



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---

O'Neil and Wilson were out for the evening, and during the course of a game some point was being explained which Jimmie did not fully understand at first, but finally caught on, and exclaimed, "Of course, you know we're dense (Dents)."

Aren't the Sophies wearing the smile that won't come off? I should think so. They have finally got back their ten dollars.

Nott does not evidently believe in being made a target. He came out with a pillow in the game against the Freshies. They were "supposed"? to be sharpshooters.

Dick is anxiously waiting for the little one to grow.

"Colonel" William and Archie did their duty to their country, and incidentally to themselves, by appearing in the parade at the opening of Parliament.

The Sophies keep the cup for another year. "Blake" says they are going after the Stanley Cup.

Too bad, Marshall! we might all have had tickets for the opening of Parliament next week.

Wanted—Some one to lick "Sandy" M—r. Apply—  
"Sandy" S—d—s.



# The HYA YAKA

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VOL. III.

TORONTO, MARCH, 1906.

No. 6.

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## Neuralgia

BY F. A. AXON, D.D.S., '06

Neuralgia, literally "nerve pain," may occur in any part of the body in the area of the distribution of a nerve or along its course. It is not a disease in itself, but is the manifestation of some perverted function or of some diseased part. The pain, which is not continuous but is always paroxysmal, may be manifest in some part quite remote from the diseased or unnatural condition which occasions it. Thus, the cause may be in the oral cavity; the pain in the temporal region.

The general conditions productive of this disorder may be divided into five groups:

(1) *Local Disturbance*.—This class is comprised of those cases where we have a local condition or disease causing reflex peripheral irritation. Diseases of the eye, ear, stomach, uterus, ovaries, and especially with us we remember diseases of the teeth, may cause local conditions productive of reflex peripheral irritation.

(2) *Lowered Vitality*.—Any disease which interferes with circulation, secretion, digestion, elimination and metabolism, causing a general running down of the system, may be productive of neuralgic pains.

(3) *Foreign Material in Blood*.—This includes all diseases such as gout, rheumatism, malaria, syphilis, metallic poisonings, etc., which by reason of the foreign material in the blood give rise to neuralgic pain.

(4) *Pressure on Nerve*.—This pressure may be due to a growth in a bony canal through which the nerve passes, or where the nerve makes exit from its bony orbit. Chronic inflammation or tumors may cause pressure on a nerve and cause pain.

(5) *Irritation of Nerve*.—If any nerve or sheath of a nerve is irritated continuously from any cause we will have a paroxysmal pain as a result.

Of these general conditions we are specially interested as dentists in those factors or conditions which cause neuralgia of the fifth cranial, or trigeminus nerve. Any disease of the eye is capable of producing a neuralgic pain in the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerve. The superior and inferior maxillary branch can conduct pain when we have diseases of the teeth, of the ear, or of the Antrum of Highmore.

The conditions of the teeth that most commonly are the cause of neuralgia are the following:

1. Pulpitis.
2. Pericementitis.



3. Pulp-stones.
4. Deposits on the roots of teeth.
5. Exoscementosis, or growth of the cementum.
6. Impacted teeth, usually lower third molars.
7. Faulty occlusion.

In treating cases of trifacial neuralgia, it is obvious that the first thing to do is to locate the cause and then remove it. This is at times a very difficult task, as the statements of the patient are often very misleading. For instance, a patient may locate the pain in the left upper first molar, a perfectly normal tooth, when the real cause is in the left lower first molar. When pain is experienced on one side of the face only we can be sure the cause is on the corresponding side of either the upper or lower jaw.

By careful examination for hidden cavities, tapping the teeth, alternating with heat and cold the tooth can usually be located. The nerve may be anæsthetized and removed, and the neuralgic pain will disappear.

Oftentimes when we have used sufficient pressure to completely anæsthetize the pulp the pain will cease, only to recur again the next day as severe as before. We stopped the pain, not because we removed the pulp that was causing it, but because the nerves on either side of this tooth were anæsthetized.

We will have difficulty then in locating the cause of facial neuralgia, and we want to take advantage of everything we have ever learned in trying to discover the cause.

The X-ray is one method by which three main causes of neuralgia may be located, namely:

1. Pulp-stones.
2. Exoscementosis.
3. Impacted cuspid or third molar.

*Therapeutical Treatment.*—In the meantime, while we are ascertaining the cause of the pain and removing it, the patient may be given therapeutical treatment:

Externally—

- |    |                                 |       |
|----|---------------------------------|-------|
| R  | Chloroformi .....               | ℥ ii. |
|    | Alcoholis .....                 | ℥ i.  |
|    | Etheris .....                   | ℥ ii. |
|    | Camphorae (gum) .....           | ℥ i.  |
| M. | Sig. Apply over affected nerve. |       |

Internally—

- |    |  |            |
|----|--|------------|
| R  | Acetanilidi .....                                    | gr. viii.  |
|    | Spiritus frumenti .....                              | fl. ℥ iss. |
|    | Syrupi simplex .....                                 | fl. ℥ ss.  |
| M. | Sig. Take one-half at once and balance in two hours. |            |

Or—

- |    |  |              |
|----|--|--------------|
| R  | Phenacetini,                                   |              |
|    | Salophen .....                                 | āā gr. xxiv. |
|    | Codienae sulphatis .....                       | gr. i.       |
| M. | Ft. chartulae No. 4.                           |              |
|    | Sig. Take one powder every two or three hours. |              |



## Globe-Trotting by a Dental Student

BY D. N. ISAACS.

*Continued from last issue.*

The native, his customs, manners and ideas, differ so widely from Western civilization that it seems impossible for the Western and Eastern mind to meet on common ground.

Kipling expresses this thus:

O East is East, and West is West,  
And never the twain shall meet,  
Till earth and sky stand presently,  
At God's great Judgment Seat.

Fortunately for us the ship bringing the Chinese mails had been delayed by rough weather, so we were enabled to visit Kandy, the old capital, sixty miles inland, up in the mountains. It was quite a change to travel by train, and although the train was not a record-breaker, it went almost too fast for us to take in all the beautiful tropical scenery that spread out on either side. "Finally the train began to climb, with grades ever growing steeper, and curves becoming sharper, and a little later it was skirting dizzy precipices, darting through tunnels and clinging to abrupt mountain slopes, with glorious views ever changing, opening and widening as it advanced. Far below are sun-bathed valleys, each the haunt of a mountain stream, laughing and sparkling in hundreds of cascades, and diverted through a thousand thread-like rills to flood tiny rice-fields, little larger than rooms of a house, that scallop, with their vivid green, every available rod of hillside and valley slope until the whole constitutes the most wonderful system of garden terracing to be seen in the world.

"Kandy is a gem dropped in the bottom of a bowl-like valley a grouping of white houses, temples, native huts and densely-foliaged trees, about a bit of a lake as blue as the sky, the whole set amid hills eternally green, and threaded in every direction by well-kept roads and shaded pathways." As at Colombo, the natives swarmed around like flies. Black labor evidently is very cheap. We partook of an excellent Cingalese dinner at the Queen's Hotel. Our party consisted of eight, and I am sure we had about five waiters each, who did everything for us but eat the dinner. That was all right, but when they lined up in a row, each holding a plate for a tip, at the end of the repast, the joke lost some of its humor. As we got outside, a guide immediately seized upon us, and took us, first, to the Temple of the Tooth, a Hindu temple, where Buddha's tooth of wisdom, alias



third molar, was supposed to be in safe keeping. We were in luck's way, as there was a special festival service on. Pilgrims had arrived from every part of the island to worship at the shrine of Buddha. It is quite uncanny to hear the rattle of the tom-tom and the squeak of the alleged musical instruments, and the shouting of hundreds of voices, which reminded one of a Chinese theatre more than a place of worship. Our guide evidently had free *entree*, and seemed to be on familiar terms with the gods. He ushered us round all the sacred corners, where weird images glared and scowled at us. We had previously removed our boots and put on specially provided sandals. Buddha's tooth was not on exhibition, so we passed on to view Adam's footprint, which was kept in a separate little building, and marked the spot where he first stepped, on leaving the Garden of Eden. I am glad I did not have to buy shoes for Adam; according to the size of the footprint he must have been about twenty feet in height, as our whole party could have stood on it, and have left some over, and as far as I can remember, we all had fair-sized feet. However, the fun started when the plate was brought round. The paymaster of the party put in six rupees, equal to about two dollars, but this did not please the sidesman or his followers. They were probably suffering from the illusion that we wished to purchase their temple, as they stopped the service and howled at us instead of the gods. We got out as fast as possible, followed by a very angry mob of about three hundred, who kept at our heels all the way to the hotel. Rickshaws conveyed us through the native quarters, and it was marvellous to see the numbers which were crowded into these so-called houses, which had sliding doors and no ventilation, nor even windows. I understand this overcrowding is the cause of so much plague in India and the East generally. That night I tumbled into bed, after being nearly strangled by a mosquito-net which surrounded the bed. Even while sleeping these black gentlemen haunted us, for I occasionally awoke to hear one snoring on the mat outside the door, whom I fell over in the morning and nearly broke my neck. Our rooms overlooked the lake, in the far corner of which the glided bathing-house of the last King of Kandy glittered in the sun. Below our windows Cingalee women were sweeping the roads with huge brooms. Buddhist priests, in their bright yellow robes, were wending their way in the direction of the temple, with bent heads and slow step; merchants, with open umbrellas to ward off the already hot sun, and possibly to avoid spoiling their dusky complexions, were scurrying along to business, and some young and rather pretty girls, carrying pitchers of water on their heads, were coming from the lake, all trudging along silently and barefooted. I was wondering why most of the natives were bow-legged, when several women passed carrying babies straddle-legged across their hips, which solved the mystery to me. Only the pangs of hunger drew me away from such an interesting scene, and after tackling a



real Indian curry, which was hot enough to make one's hair curl, we sallied forth once more. After proceeding a short way we were attracted by an unusual noise, a blare of trumpets, and shouting, and on turning a corner, we were just in time to see about the most weird procession that I ever saw. Six enormous sacred elephants, with their trunks pointed temple-wards, were plodding along, draped with gorgeous gold-fringed covers and carrying numbers of priests, who were greatly excited, judging by their gestures and grimaces. The whole population seemed to be on the streets taking an active part.

Our time being limited, we soon started a return journey, traveling as far as Peradeniya in rickshaws for the purpose of visiting the Royal Botanic Gardens. Here we saw almost every variety of tropical plants in existence including the different spices, India rubber trees, sugar-cane, pepper, cocoa and coffee plants, in fact, everything but salt trees. It was so beautiful with the perfume of cinnamon and other spices and flowers of all kinds in full bloom, that one could almost imagine he was in the Garden of Eden, seeing that the said Garden must have been near Kandy, according to local tradition. In the tea plantations near by, girls were busily engaged picking out the young leaves for market. The coolies showed their agility by climbing up very tall coconut trees and throwing down some fine nuts. We mustered up enough agility among ourselves to climb the banana trees and partake of the delicious fruit. Nothing of any moment happened on our way back to Colombo, with the exception that several of us sat down on wet red paint in our white suits with disastrous results. However, we got down to the ship in plenty of time and again got under way. Across the Bay of Bengal to Aden took five days, during which time we got rather badly handled by a south-west monsoon. The heat as we neared Aden was stifling. Here we picked up some passengers from Bombay bound for the Old Country. Aden is one of the links in the chain of fortresses and coaling stations which circle the world and bind the Empire together. It is a rugged, inhospitable, sun-dried, desolate looking spot. After coaling we continued our way, and soon entered the Red Sea through the gates of Hell, a very appropriate name for this narrow passage. For the next four days we suffered untold tortures from the heat. If Hades is warmer than the Red Sea during the month of August, I am not anxious to pay that noted place a visit. We had been sleeping on the top deck at night long ere this, as it was out of the question to go below on account of the red hot atmosphere. Perhaps you can imagine how warm it was if I mention the fact that it took me all my time and energy to eat anything but ice-cream. At Suez, there were numbers of ships waiting their turns for the canal. The Egypt being a Royal mail steamer, was given the precedence, so we did not stay long at Suez. The only thing worth noting was the throwing overboard of an Arab who came on board with a large basket of grapes and whose pound weight only turned the scale at ten ounces. He and his basket and the pound weight went over with a splash, to be picked up in a half drowned condition by his comrades. To my



surprise the Suez Canal was no wider than a small stream, nevertheless it is the greatest engineering feat of its kind in the world. Six miles an hour was the limit of speed; one could almost jump ashore on either side. On the left the desert of the Sahara stretched away to the horizon, and on the right was the Arabian desert.

At specified points the canal widened, and tying-up posts being placed there, enable one vessel to pull over to one side whilst another vessel squeezes past close enough to allow people on each boat to shake hands. Seventy miles of this brought us off Port Said, which is situated at the Junction of the Canal with the Mediterranean Sea.

Port Said is a dirty little place, with narrow streets, sticky and slimy with garbage. Egyptians are the chief inhabitants, but it also seemed to be the dumping ground of the scum of all nations. We went for a donkey ride some distance outside the town. When it was time to return, we turned the donkeys round but they would not budge. They had evidently been taught to go in only one direction. After breaking a few sticks and using nearly every word in the English vocabulary, the Egyptian donkey drivers explained that on payment of double the charge they would do their best to enable us to reach our vessel before it left. We were helpless and completely at their mercy, and with the best grace possible paid up. We managed to scramble aboard just as the last bell was ringing.

Out in the blue Mediterranean the cool breeze was very welcome after the sweltering heat of the Canal. Some time after passing the south of Crete we entered the Straits of Messina. It was a beautiful moonlight night and in the far distance off the coast of Sicily we could see the red glow reflected against the sky of the famous volcano Stromboli. After passing this volcanic group of islands we sailed through the Straits of Bonifacio, which separate Corsica from Sardinia, and then on to Marseilles. The traveller approaching Marseilles from the sea observes three small islands which seem to be a prolongation of the rocky promontory crowned by the Fortress of St. Nicholas. They go by the names of Pomegue, Ratonneau and Chateau d'If. The latter island is immortalized by Dumas in his famous novel "Monte Cristo." The Church of Notre Dame de la Garde, situated on the limestone crag, towers high above the city. It is unfortunately devoid of taste and a miracle of hideousness. The view from the platform surrounding the church, however, looking down on the city and the Mediterranean and the Islands, is beautiful. It was amusing to see the French style of dress, especially the workman in his blue blouse with wide trousers having pockets reaching almost from his hips to his ankles, in which he seemed to carry his entire outfit. The boulevards are indeed finely laid out. For half a franc apiece the electric cars took us around the city and out to the sea-front, where the forts are situated. It seemed strange to see all the shops and places of amusement open on Sunday afternoon, and they even have bull-fights and race meetings on that day. The Long-Champ Palais with its exquisite statuary and Art Gallery is about the best



sight we saw in Marseilles. Les Jardins Zoologique contains some excellent specimens of various animals and birds. Our united command over the French language lasted for about fifteen minutes, and from then to our departure signs and grunts had to be resorted to. At every turn artistic statuary caught the eye, pointing to the fact that the French people are an art-loving race.

From Marseilles we steamed down through the Gulf of Lyons and round to Gibraltar. The Rock, as it is called, is simply honey-combed with fortifications and is connected with the mainland of Spain by a small isthmus. This isthmus is undermined and if necessity ever arose, in time of war, the pressing of a button would convert Gibraltar into an Island. As the towering rock frowns down on one, its impregnability is very evident. On the other side of the Strait can be seen the outline of the Spanish possession of Cueta Cueta in Northern Africa. From the Mediterranean Sea we entered the Atlantic Ocean, steamed up the coast of Spain and Portugal across the Bay of Biscay to Plymouth. It was good to see the Motherland, the home of the British race, which we colonists look upon with so much affection and reverence. We now started on the final stage of our journey, up the English channel past crafts of all descriptions from large outward bound vessels to coal tramps and fishing boats rolling under their nets. At night we saw myriads of lights from the shore, casting rich reflections on the rippling waters. Soon after leaving the white precipitous cliffs of Dover behind, we entered the River Thames, and landed at Tilbury Docks. Everyone had got so used to the ship that we were sorry to part with her. However, the fact that we were actually in London softened my grief. A special train conveyed us and all our belongings up to Liverpool St. Station, where the passengers scattered like chaff before the wind. I took a hansom and drove up to Russell Square, where I got rooms. I could hardly realize that this was London, the hub of the universe. I often smile at my recollections of that drive and picture myself seated in the vehicle trying to assume an unconcerned air, while all the time I was deeply interested in all that was going on around me. Now and then I would forget myself and jump from side to side and gaze on what seemed to me a new and strange sight with staring eyes and open mouth. It was amazing to me how the cabby wended his way so rapidly through the enormous traffic without accident. Pulling myself together I would resume my assumed air of unconcern and sit up and gaze in front of me examining carefully the proportions of the horse's ears.

*To be continued.*

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## Personal

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Dr. J. A. Bothwell and wife, of Stratford, leave on May 1st for a two months' trip to the British Isles.



## Constitution of Class of '09

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January 30th, 1906.

*To the Class of '09.*

We, your Committee, appointed to consider the advisability of drafting a constitution for the Class of '09, beg to report as follows:

We find that the constitution of the R. C. D. S. really covers the class meetings, but to facilitate the transaction of business we would respectfully suggest that the Class of '09 adopt the following rules of order.

Signed, J. R. VANCE.  
G. T. IVES.  
H. C. SPRAGG.

No. 1. Order of Business shall be : Reading of minutes ; business arising out of minutes ; unfinished business ; communications ; reports of committees ; new business ; notices of motion.

2. That thirty members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

3. When a member intends to speak on a question, he shall rise in his place and respectfully address the chair, confine himself to the question, and avoid personalities.

4. No speaking shall be in order unless there be a motion before the house. It may be permitted at times, through courtesy, if not objected to by any member.

5. All notices of motion shall be given to the Secretary in writing. Motions shall also be in writing when the Secretary requests it.

6. All motions shall be seconded before being discussed.

7. No member shall speak on any question more than twice, and not more than three minutes each time, except by permission of the President.

8. When a member is speaking, no speaker shall interrupt him except for the purpose of calling him to order.

9. If any member be called to order, he shall immediately take his seat until the point is settled by the chair.

10. When a question is before the class, the only motion in order shall be : 1st, that the vote be now taken ; 2nd, the previous question ; 3rd, to lay on the table ; 4th, to adjourn ; 5th, to postpone ; 6th, to refer ; 7th, to amend. To take precedence as herein arranged, the first four to be decided without debate.

11. When the previous question is moved and seconded, it shall be put in this form : Shall the main question be now put ? If this be carried, all further motions, amendments and debate shall be excluded, and the question shall be put without delay, in regular order.

12. The President shall state every question properly presented, to the class, and before putting it to vote shall ask, " Are you ready for the question ? " Should no member offer to speak, he shall rise to put it ; and after he is risen no member shall be permitted to speak upon it.

13. Any member may appeal to the class from the decision of the chair. The President shall thereupon put the question thus, " Shall the decision of the chair be sustained ? " and unless at least two-thirds of the members present vote against the question, the ruling of the chair shall be sustained.

14. A motion to adjourn simply shall always be in order, except (1st) when a member is in possession of the floor, (2nd) when members are voting, (3rd) when an adjournment was the last preceding motion, or (4th) when it has been decided that the previous question shall be put.



15. A motion to adjourn simply cannot be amended, but a motion to adjourn to a given time may be amended and debated.

16. Any conversation or reading of books or papers, calculated to disturb a member speaking or hinder transaction of business, shall be deemed a violation of order.

17. Any member desiring to leave the room before the close of the meeting may do so quietly and with the least possible disturbance.

18. All points not included in the above shall be decided according to the rules laid down in Todd's "Manual of Parliamentary Practice."

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## The Convention at Nashville

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A convention that attracts over 4,000 students, hundreds of missionaries from all parts of the earth, with a number of lay delegates, and a crammed auditorium capable of seating 6,000 must have some interest to those who devour the HYA YAKA. Never before has there been such a large gathering of students. To travel to Nashville, to meet students from all parts of Canada and the States, and to meet missionaries from all parts of the earth, makes the world seem very small indeed.

The Student Volunteer Movement was started twenty years ago at Mount Hermon. Its purpose is fourfold, namely: (1) To lead students to a thorough consideration of foreign missions upon them as a life-work; (2) to foster the purpose of all students who decide to become foreign missionaries, by helping to guide and to stimulate them in mission study and in work for missions until they pass under the immediate direction of the mission boards; (3) to unite all volunteers in an organized aggressive movement; (4) to create and maintain an intelligent, sympathetic, active interest in foreign missions among the students who are to remain on the home field, in order that they may back up this great enterprise by their prayers, their gifts, and their efforts.

This movement is again embraced by the World's Student Christian Federation. One of the mightiest factors in the influence exerted by the Volunteer Movement has been the proclamation of its watch-word, "The Evangelization of the World in This Generation." "We who live now and have this message must carry it to those who live now and are without it. It is the duty of each generation to make Jesus Christ known to their fellow creatures."

At this present time crises are coming to a head in all parts of the world. "Japan is leading the Orient—but whither." There is more happening in China in a year now than in 20 or 100 previous years. India requires from 9,000 to 150,000 new missionaries immediately. Mohammedanism has many good leaders and is a most stubborn foe to Christianity. Hinduism, the literati class of China, and Confucianism are scarcely less impregnable fortresses.

One half of the world has not heard of Christ. Every time your watch ticks a soul passes away from this earth without knowing Christ. And what are we doing? The average Christian, Speer says, gives three-fifths of a cent. per week. We spend far more on chewing gum than we do our foreign missions.

Woman is not respected by the adherents to heathen doctrines.



They think it no harm to lie to a woman. In some tribes it is an offence to kiss. They simply smell each other. This is likely the origin of kissing. In other tribes it is a blessing to spit on a friend. This is the wet side of kissing.

In the Congo, Africa, a negro missionary had gone 800 miles into the forbidden land from which no man before returned alive. He was attacked from across a river by a troop shooting poisoned arrows. In desperation he waded out into the water and cried to them to come on that he wouldn't hurt them; so they came and listened to his preaching.

The conversion of the jailor was repeated in the Phillipines. Three missionaries were thrown into prison and to pass the time started to sing. The jailor came down and stopped them, but after he went up again they went on. The third time he came down he told them to get out of that as he wouldn't have any singing missionaries in his jail, which was also a part of his house.

A convention marked with such *personnel* as Mott and Speer, than whom there are none greater in the world, Ambassador Durand, and Hon. J. Foster, the Bishop of Edinburgh and of India is sure of results. One night the chairman, Mott, asked for an offering, which amounted to over \$21,000, to be paid yearly for the next four years. This will likely be increased to \$25,000. As another result of the convention is the offering of 1,000 missionaries to go to the foreign field. Also the enthusiasm which the delegates received there can never die.

The heathen world needs our aid. We can give it in four ways, namely: (1) Know, (2) go, (3) pray, (4) pay. It is expected of students to be true citizens. We ought to give our aid. Shall we?

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### '08 Bun Struggle

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Perhaps no incident during the current year has given more genuine satisfaction to the Sophomore class than their reception, given at Webb's, January 30th, with Dr. Thornton as an honored guest.

We cannot but compliment the management on the success of the event.

As eight o'clock, the appointed hour for the struggle drew near, Dr. Thornton suggested to Mr. Wilkinson that he review the class to see that all were there. He found all present except Cheney and Bancroft, who were working up appetites outside.

Then all filed in to the dinner, and Dr. Thornton, in his "clerical" manner and voice, opened the evening's entertainment with the benediction, after which the Declaration of Indulgence was passed.

At last the good things appeared, much to the satisfaction of the waiters, that is, at the tables. Stuart and Hamilton upheld the honor of '08 at their end, while Duffin was not found wanting at his corner. Mathieson proved a drawback to friends in his vicinity as he kept them in hearty laughter most of the time. Meanwhile "Wilkie," who had been working his muscles of mastication overtime, said he would press the button; just then while



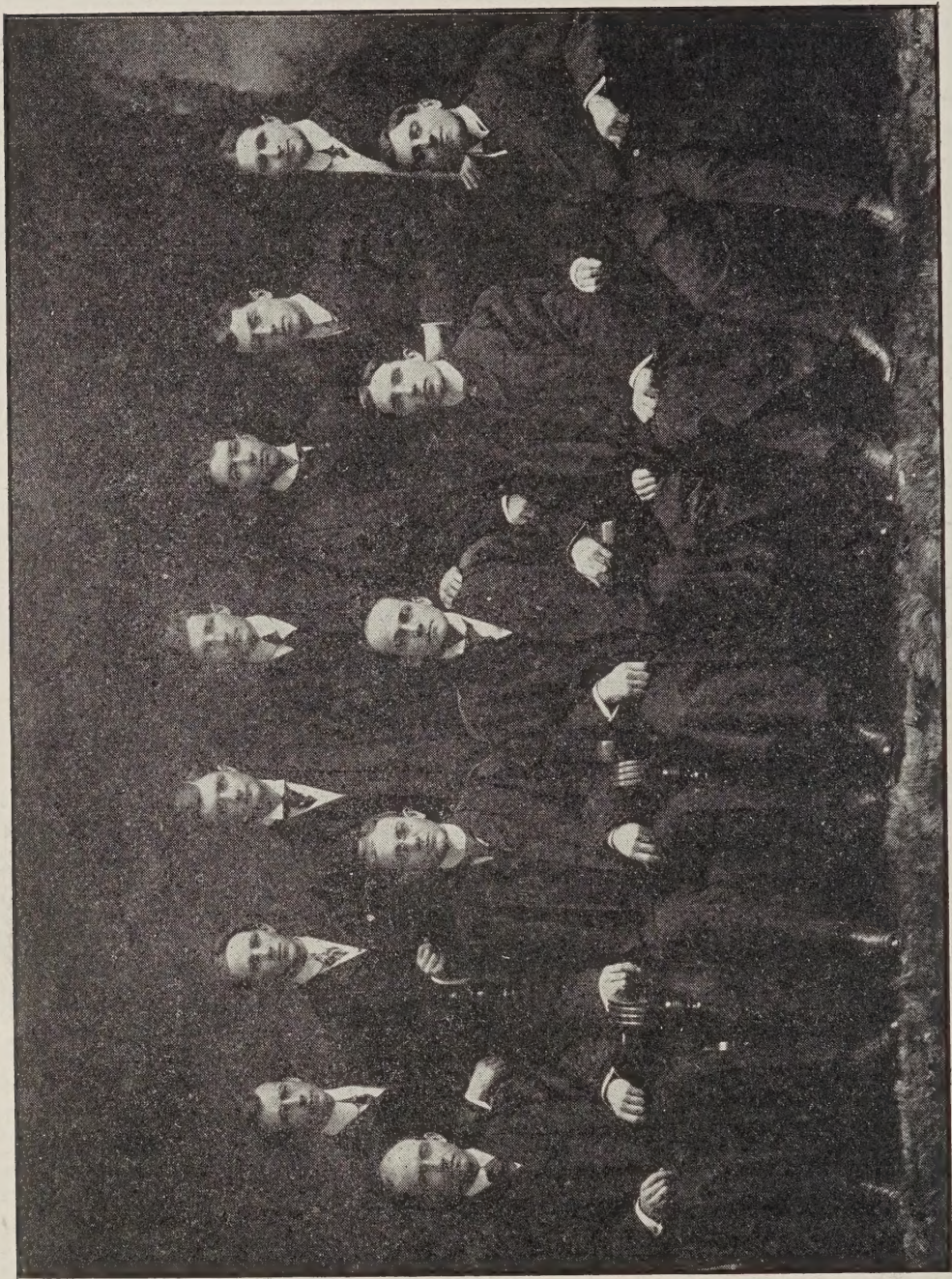
leaning back in his chair a button from his vest left its comrades to join the oysters in the soup. This was too much for the boys and a hearty laugh followed.

After tea a number of toasts were proposed. The first, to the King, by Billings, was responded to by all with the National Anthem. Then came "John's" solo, which was well received. The toast, "The Imperial Forces," proposed by Johnston, was replied to by "Colonel" Mathieson, his words, "united we stand," were aptly interpreted by his hearers, as most of us knew our anatomy fairly well, and knew all the muscles and ligaments of the spinal column. Then followed an instrumental trio by Messrs. Clappinson, Billings and McGuirl, which received strong applause. The next in order was the toast to our honored guest, Dr. Thornton, by Stuart. The Doctor, in his reply, predicted a flourishing future for the members of the class, and especially for Hamilton from a matrimonial aspect. "Sir John" Thompson told the history of our college in a toast to the Alma Mater, and compared the favorable conditions of our college with those of prehistoric times. Nott responded in a very capable manner. Members of the class were now called upon for impromptu speeches, the first victim being our esteemed friend, Duffin, who told of an experience on a moonlight walk. He found great difficulty in concealing actual experience and required prompting from time to time by his friend, "Wilkie." Pollock, in his jovial manner, discussed "The Eruptions of Deciduous Teeth"; his method of detecting their presence was by inserting the little finger into the oral cavity and asking the child to bite. Hamilton next gave a brief outline, not of Hamilton, but of Canada. Stuart followed with an address, "The Ladies." Evidently Stuart has attended many millinery openings, as he gave what Little thought a perfect description of their characteristics. The last lucky speaker was McGuirl, who sought to interest the audience on the subject of "Love." The speaker referred to the spirit of good fellowship which existed between some of his mechanical instruments and those of others, and incidentally remarked that Ben Nott had donated three pair of gloves to charity, that is to say, the handball boys. In closing, "Mac" stated that the discord which existed between "Frat." and "Anti-Frat." was greatly magnified, and intimated his hope that the college as a whole be regarded as a fraternity. Lain and Blair in their remarks accorded with McGuirl in his reference to College fraternity. A toast was then given to our heavy scrimmage man, John Blair, and as Mathieson placed him on a chair the boys sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." John gave a short history of his experience while in camp with the '08 class.

As the evening drew to a close "Irish" Jim, introducing himself as a dental comedian, recited "Kelly's Dream," after which each of the remaining members of the class who had not exercised his powers of speech was requested to give an account of himself. Clappinson merely mentioned Hamilton. Mills, Raymore and Roberts showed that they were gifted with oratorical powers in spicy jokes. The evening closed with the National Anthem.

This event leaves so far, the brightest spot in a Sophomore's memories of college life.





EDITORIAL STAFF, HYA YAKA, '05-'06.



# The Hya Yaka

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE  
YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE  
OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

**Subscription, Fifty Cents per Year, Payable in Advance.**

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VOL. III.

TORONTO, MARCH, 1906.

No. 6.

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## Editorials

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A young country with the same ideal as a country of longer establishment is bound to make faster strides towards that ideal than will the older country. It has not got to shake off the effects of the low standard followed for years by the older country and is untrammelled by the men too long in the old school to learn the methods of the new.

Our American cousins to the south of us are to be congratulated on the high standard of their dental education. Among the best authors on dental subjects their men are most numerous and rank with the highest. The products of the U. S. dental manufacturer shows the genius of the common every-day backwoods' dentist in the number of contrivances placed on the market, and offered to us as aids in practising our manifold calling: surgeon, ceramic artist, orthodontist, pathologist and mechanical man in general. We Canadians are fortunate in having such a fountain of knowledge so close to us and are not losing the opportunity of drinking deeply of it. But with all its excellent points there are weak places in the system of dentistry as taught across the border. Commercialism permeates every fibre of our neighbors, and this forms the weak spot in their dental education. Many of their colleges are joint-stock companies which pay a certain rate per-cent. dividend yearly to their shareholders. It is a monetary consideration from start to finish. The more students enrolled each year means the larger dividend. The principal institution of dental education here is not based on that principle at all. It is above the plane of commercialism in that no person owns, directly, stock in it. All the graduates who pay their annual fee are entitled to a voice in selecting the directors of the institution. These directors are



practising dentists and are subject in their law-making powers only to the provincial legislature.

There are two great dental associations in the U. S. whose standards of matriculation are high, but it seems that a student with a meagre education, may, on passing the matriculation of any college, perhaps not connected with either of these two great standard-setting institutions, be admitted as a student of that institution. Once within the folds he is safe. He takes his second year in an institution of somewhat higher standard which accepts students from College No. 1. From No. 2 he goes to a college of recognized standard and here he graduates, the product of low matriculation and of three different colleges. I may be mistaken in this, but from personal observation, during the past few years I have known Canadians, who, having failed to obtain the necessary matriculation here, followed out this method and are to day graduates from the schools of highest standard.

We have only one standard of matriculation here in Ontario for the L.D.S. degree, that of a Junior Matriculation in Arts to any of our universities. Many of our students have much higher entrance qualifications. Here on compulsion, at the threshold of our training, we have a higher degree of education than our friends. From what I infer from graduates of U. S. schools, our college is about on the same plane with the best of theirs; in some respects inferior while in others superior. Our staff and equipment are likely as good, and if what I have said is true, the product should be better. The preliminary training we students have received may not give us one iota of advantage, professionally, but it certainly tends to broaden a fellow and bring a better class of men into the profession. These men should make better practitioners than men who simply drop work in a barber shop, jewellery store, machine or tin shop some day late in September and start into dentistry the first of October.

Now, with the two graduates, that of a U. S. school and one of our own, setting out in the race to do what is best for their fellow creatures and for themselves, what should we expect? The Ontario graduate has the advantage on the start. Everything in our college course tends to make us ethical practitioners, but to counteract this to a degree we have the bad affect of being with an unethical preceptor during the summer months. Being granted, though, that seventy-five per cent. of our preceptors are ethical we should, on the whole be a better class of graduates. We are as highly gifted, mentally, morally and physically as the U. S. undergrad. and we should be more intelligent citizens and better dentists. The foundation of a structure thoroughly laid is the *sine qua non*. It is up to us, the young blood of a young profession to show results. Are we going to do it?

We shall endeavor, with the assistance of our fellow students and the college staff to make our last number better than any previous one. We shall make it just as large and good as our funds will permit.

Examinations are close at hand, and none of us have time to do



much of anything except study, but we ask the students to help us as well with our April number as they have done in this and the previous five numbers. Let us have a good local column with jokes which every person may enjoy.

The atmosphere of the college has completely changed during the last month: every person is working with a nervous energy to complete all practical work and get home to "cram" for the final tests of our ability to advance a step further in our college course or step from college freedom with its unresponsibilities to the responsibilities of a professional life. Even with this increased attention to your work we hope to get the spare minutes of your time to put your thoughts in print, that in after years when you look at your HYA YAKA you will say, "Well, by George if there isn't a piece I wrote in the college paper during my term there!"

The other years would make no mistake in following a constitution such as the Freshman class has adopted. It will mean that every man of that class will understand how to conduct a meeting properly before he graduates. Can this much be said of even a small percentage of the rest of us?

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### Domestic Euclid

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The following "Domestic Euclid" is submitted to the students of the college to be masticated and digested at such times as they are depressed in spirits with the discomforts and vicissitudes of boarding.

Definitions:

1. All boarding-houses are the same boarding-house.
2. Boarders in the same boarding-house and on the same flat are equal to one another.
3. A single room is that which hath no parts and no magnitude.
4. The landlady of the boarding-house is a parallelogram, that is, an oblong angular figure that cannot be described, and is equal to anything.
5. A wrangle is a disinclination to each other of two boarders who meet together, but are not on the same floor.
6. All the other rooms being taken, a single room is said to be a double room.

Axioms and postulates:

1. A pie may be produced any number of times.
2. The landlady may be reduced to her lowest terms by a series of propositions.
3. A bee-line may be made from any boarding-house to any other boarding-house.
4. The clothes of a boarding-house bed stretched ever so far both ways will not meet.



5. Any two meals at a boarding-house are together less than one square meal.

6. On the same bill and on the same side of it, there should not be two charges for the same thing.

7. If there be two boarders on the same floor, and the amount of side of one be equal to the amount of side of the other, and the wrangle between one boarder and the landlady be equal to the wrangle between the landlady and the other boarder, then shall the weekly bills of the two boarders be equal. For if not, let one bill be the greater, then the other bill is less than it might have been, which is absurd.

### **A Manifestation of Appreciation**

[A new kind of manifestation of appreciation is appended below. The original was kindly handed us by the gentleman, a Chicago dentist, who was so wonderfully successful in making it so it would stick.—*Editor.*]

*My Dear Doctor:*

Oi'm happy to state,  
 Yez made a sucksiss of the illuominum plate.  
 Oi can sot my ould jaw on a hard toasted crust  
 An' lo! its molecules crumble to dust:  
 An' the tuffest steer of the Texas stroipe,  
 Iz loike a millyon that's over roipe.  
 Oi gloat on me jaw—Oi schmile a glad schmile  
 An' say to mesilf every onct in a whoile,  
 "Whooray fur th' Docthur—whooray for his skill,  
 Oi'll be singin' hiz pr-a-siz in heven, Oi will.  
 Oi'll till St. Peter when yez rechiz th' gate  
 T' not let yez thru till yez made him a plate.  
 An' the fellow below what nashez his teeth  
 Can sind yez fur one—it will give him ree leaf.  
 O Oi'll twang me ould har-rup an' Oi'll sing fur yez, Doc,  
 If it stops the running of hiven's ould clock.  
 Yer th' frind of m' age, yer th' frind of m' jaw,  
 Yer a br-rick, ye ar' shoor, so here iz me paw."

HORACE F. BROWN, in *The Bur*  
 130 Ninth St., Oakland, Cal.

### **What a Dentist Should Not Do**

He should never approach a patient with unwashed hands, unclean nails or soiled linen.

He should never put his finger in a patient's mouth when an instrument or mirror will do as well.



He should never undertake the operation of filling until all salivary calculus has been removed, the teeth thoroughly cleansed and the gums made healthy.

He should never apply the rubber dam to a single tooth in preparing or inserting a filling when it is possible to include the adjacent teeth.

He should never attempt to make arsenical applications in cavities difficult of access without having first applied the rubber dam.

He should never apply arsenious acid to a congested pulp.

He should never attempt the treatment of pulpless teeth until he has thoroughly cleansed the carious cavity.

He should never attempt the treatment of pulp canals without the rubber dam upon the tooth.

He should never leave caries in any part of a cavity even though its removal would result in the exposure of the pulp.

He should never attempt to cap pulps which have been exposed for any great period of time and have been the seat of pain.

He should never use powerful drugs carelessly.

He should never forget that the dentist is expected to be a gentleman.—Dr. E. T. Darby in *Penn Dental Journal*.

He should never use tobacco until his day's work is done.

He should never deceive his patients or in any way take advantage of their ignorance.

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## *Sports.*

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### **Dentals Win Jennings Cup Back From School of Science.**

---

In a game that will go down in the annals of the R.C.D.S. as one of the noblest achievements of that institution in the athletic world, the Dents met and defeated their old-time rivals of the S.P.S. on the afternoon of March 2nd in Mutual Street Rink by a score of 4—2 in the finals for the Jennings Cup.

It was a glorious victory, and one of which we have all the more reason to be proud when we consider that this is the third consecutive time that we have been in the finals with the S.P.S. Two years ago we won out, only to be deprived of the honor by some committee room tactics; last year we were forced to play off in that little pen, commonly known as Varsity rink, on soft, slushy ice, with patches of mud along the sides, against much heavier opponents, who took advantage of the conditions to use their weight, while our players were not able to get away with their speed and combination plays which are their strong points, but this year, thanks to the executive and incidentally the weather, the final game was played off on Mutual Street rink, the ice being in excel-



lent condition and the wearers of the Garnet and Blue clearly demonstrated their right to the silverware, and left no loopholes whereby the vanquished, not being able to win by fair means, might try to claim the honor by foul.

The Dents turned out almost to a man and the School, with about two hundred and fifty, were not behind when it came to rooting.

Owing to some delay caused by the officially-appointed referee not turning up play did not commence until about 2 30, when the respective captains agreed upon Mr. Fraser of "Arts." As the teams lined up it was quite evident that the School had a great advantage in weight, but before they were playing many minutes it was just as evident that the Dents had more team play and better combination, and, as it generally happens, brains and skill conquered beef and brawn. From the face-off both teams jumped right into the game, for the first few minutes the School made a terrific onslaught on our flags, but Douglas, Pithy and Crawford were invulnerable. Our forward line which was gradually settling down to systematic play now took a hand in it, and Hertel landed the puck in the net, time 4 minutes. It took just eleven minutes more for Cheney to repeat the trick. Just before the whistle blew the School got one and the half-time score stood—Dents, 2; School, 1.

The pace was fast and furious and when the players returned to the ice for the second half, excitement was running high and supporters betting freely, but it was easy money for the Dents, who were now playing faultlessly.

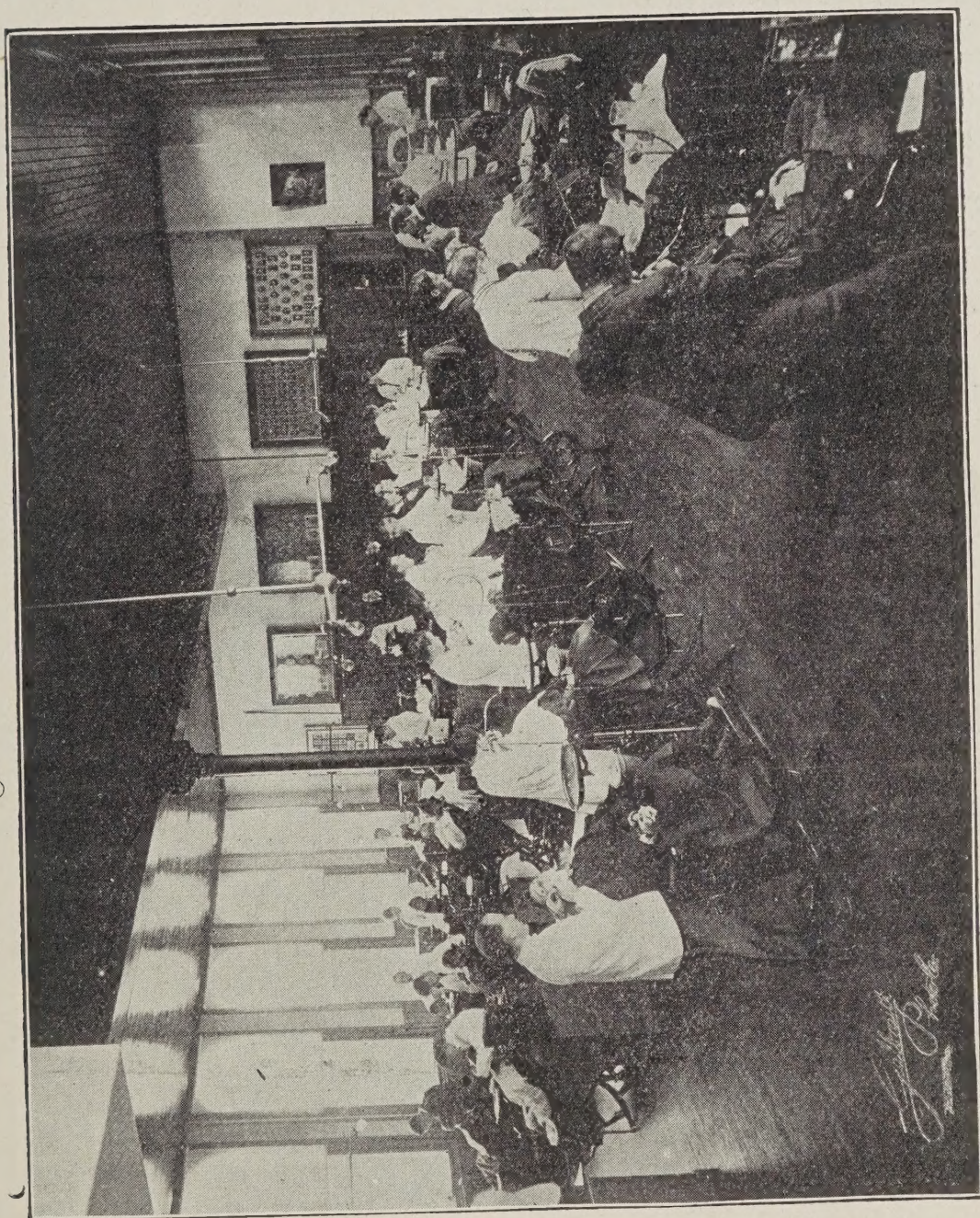
The defence was a veritable stone wall and beat back the rushes of the School men as fast as they came on, while the forwards bewildered our exponents of Science with combination plays that made their individual rushes look like five cents in a snow storm, and were it not for the work of Brace in goal, they would have been literally swamped.

Pettigrew and Bleakley made the prettiest play of the day, carrying the rubber from end to end, sailing by their opponents as though they were standing still and passing the puck from one to the other until it was landed safely in the net, making the score 3—1.

Loucks brought the spectators to their feet by a couple of whirlwind rushes, swooping right in on the goal and almost scoring.

Pettigrew was ruled off for being a little too strenuous; and during his absence the School managed to get another, making the score 3—2, but their enthusiastic applause was cut short by Hertel, who planted the disc once more between the flags, and the echoes of the Toike Oike faded away in the distance as a thundering Hya Yaka rent the air. Only a few minutes remained to play, and the Dents having the game well in hand were satisfied to hold their lead while the S.P.S. made a dying attempt to pull themselves out of the hole, but all to no avail, for the gong sounded shortly afterwards and their last chance was gone, and slowly they wended their way to the dressing room as the leathern-lunged





INFIRMARY—WEST END.



Dents carried their victorious seven in mid-air from the scene of battle. Out-played and out-generaled at every point, the School presented a sad-looking sight as they left the rink, vanquished and minus considerable pocket money. It was a hard pill for them to swallow, which fact made the giving all the more pleasant for us.

Referee Fraser had the game well in hand all through and gave entire satisfaction to both sides, not the slightest murmur being heard from any quarter regarding his decisions, which were strict and impartial throughout.

The teams lined up as follows:

Dents.—Douglas, goal; Pettigrew, point; Crawford, cover; Cheney, centre; Hertel, rover; Bleakley, right wing; Loucks, left wing.

S.P.S.—Brace, goal; Janney, point; Poe, cover; Armstrong, centre; Bevan rover; Newton, right wing; Foster, left wing.

Referee, Fraser (Arts).

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### **Dents 8—Senior Arts 4**

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The semi-final game between Dents and Senior Arts was played off on Varsity Rink on February 17th, being too late to be reported in the last issue, but it will suffice to say here that it was a great game and the better team won. At full time the score was a tie 4—4 and in the extra ten minutes of play our boys went at their opponents hammer and tongs and slapped in no less than four, making the final score 8—4.

It was certainly a garrison finish, and took the Arts men so much by surprise that they must have been some time in recovering from the shock.

The team this year has made a record in going through the season without a single defeat, and now that the Jennings Cup has come home again it is almost safe betting that it will remain for another year at least as the same seven men will be back next term to defend it. The boys are to be complimented on the faithful manner in which they trained and kept in condition even when actual practice could not be had.

No small amount of credit is due to Manager Ernie Bruce, who was untiring in his efforts to see to the welfare and interests of the Club and who by his tact and popularity among the boys preserved harmony on all sides, which was a great factor in carrying the team through to victory.

Where there is concord there is victory, and we hope that next season will be as successful and on the whole as pleasant as the one just ended.



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**T**HE business side of a dentist's career is as important as the professional, which of course includes the ethical. Without proper attention to the business side he will not be long able to give the best professional service or advice.

Start out with the determination to get your money's worth in what you buy as well as to give your patients full value for that which they pay you, and you cannot fail.

In buying your office outfit it is especially important to get your money's worth. The main feature of the outfit is the chair. You can do no better than to buy a Wilkerson Dental Chair. There is no better made anywhere, at any price, so far as construction goes, and none at near its price which approaches it in usefulness.

It will give you ease in operating, because of its adaptability and the celerity and sureness of its movements.

It will endure, will stand up under hard service, because of the high type of its construction.

Look the Wilkerson Chair over carefully before you buy. Have it taken apart. See for yourself how its parts are made and put together. Compare it in these respects with any other you choose and then make your decision.

With Watkin's Sectional Head-Rest or Wilkerson Head-Rest at the prices quoted.

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## *Plugger Points*

---

On St. Patrick's Day the Sons of Ireland attending the college showed their loyalty to the land of peat and pigs by wearing shamrocks. Marshall Jr. and G. D. (which does not mean "gol darn") Smith were so patriotic as to have their shoes laced with green ribbon.

Little girl in operating chair (admiring Senior's moustache), "My kitty has whiskers too."

During the revival Tom was passed up and given three cheers.

Dr. Clark entertained the Freshmen with a cat story. Like all cat stories the cat came back.

The opinion next morning—"Well, boys, we had a big time anyway."

"Are they college men?" "No, merely college boys. Just Freshmen."

"Ah they're not the finished product."

"No; merely 'Rah material."—*Philadelphia Press*.

President Vance of the class of '09 is an enthusiast in matters pertaining to millinery. With note-book and pencil, he was seen doing the millinery openings.

One of the boys at Billy "Dokerty's" boarding house suggested that he must have got side-tracked somewhere around Brantford, the last time he visited Chatham.

Did you notice the large number of last year's graduates back to attend the Convention? Likely by next year some of them, Dr. Mac, of Ottawa, for example, will have taken the principal attraction of it home with them.

We understand that the parting injunction of Syd Bradley to John Thompson on the latter's departure to the Students' Convention in Nashville was—

"Don't get drunk."

Mr. C. I. James is recovering nicely. He is now at his home in Strathroy.

Since there are so great victories to record, we believe that no excuse is necessary, if the sporting editor of this paper "blows a bit."

A spectator at the hockey match, seeing Wigle carrying a doctor's grip, was sadly taken back when he was informed he was a Freshie.



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Sporting Goods and Athletic Outfits

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Bob Sloane was an infrequent visitor at the Dental College during the millinery opening. Girls' hats and styles monopolized all his attention.

With two such charming girls on your hands, Locke, you are a fit subject for wedlock.

Thomson took an enforced trip to Hamilton recently. Beware, "Gar." Trains at the Union leave on time always.

Baker has a failing for skipping afternoon lectures to make calls.

The Editor-in-Chief evidently finds it too warm in the Infirmary. One day recently he was located on the sidewalk in front of the College, working on his orthodontia patient.

There would be no such thing as the *silent grave* if women had their way!

The man who talks much says but little, and usually bores everybody but themselves.—*Wigle*.

Sandy—"What is the matter with you, Ashley?"

A. W. L.—"Oh! there is nothing cunning about the toothache even if it is a CUTE pain.

Simple (over phone)—

"Hello, Nina!

"I am Simple, captain of the Chalmer Crokinole team. Where is the next game to be played?" Simple, in the Mutual Street Rink!

Dr. A. W. T. wrote his congratulations to the president of his class on winning the inter-year championship, thus carrying away again the B. Nesbit cup. Dr. A. E. W. cheered the boys and aided them to win the inter-collegiate championship. No wonder we can play hockey.

The locals are falling off. I suppose the fellows are going to work and do not *care for fun anymore*.

The Seniors are looking more anxious every week as the end draws near.

Steele is the first Soph. to be tapped.

Morrow's growth is progressing again. The boys must have known that that boil was coming.



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Dr. J. J. loves those dear good Freshies (?)

Who got it in the neck ?

Dr. McKenzie's lecture in Histology to the Freshman class was declared off on account of the hockey match,—after the match was all over.

Several of the Freshies now regret not having drawn on their deposit fee for the "At Home." They are afraid there will be none of it left anyway. They declare they will be wise next year.

In the Vanderbilt Dental College in Nashville there is a museum in which each graduate is obliged to leave a sample of his last work. Some of this is excellent. Would it be an improvement to the R.C.D.S. ?

Dr. A. E. W.—"A man who will play pool, or cards, or go to the theatre in broad daylight with the sun shining down on him—well—he is the limit."

J. J. C. to B—l's and Bo—ks—"My ship came in this morning. Come down to the show."

C. H. Moore (to Emerson)—"Who are you articulated with?"

Lost by the Freshmen—A lecture on Histology. No reward is offered.

Sissons (looking at a couple of carved bicuspid)—"Are these molars?"

The students thank the Board for the four planks placed before the students' entrance. We hope a sidewalk will follow.

Exam. time is cram time.

It's a mystery how two such heads as Simpson's and Louck's can work together.

The Freshies are pleased to see Douglas back to school once more.

Spragg thinks it fortunate that the snow came on Sunday night as it covered up his tracks.

Student, dismissing patient for denture—"If you have another mouth bring it along next time you come."



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A city paper says, "The Dentals have a club called the Hya Yaka. Its name is supposed to denote the cries of the victims" The victims of a short while ago were crying:

"Toike Oike, Toike Oike,  
Ollum to Chollum te chay."

Mills composed and sung the following song during the last trip of the Dental hockey team to Newmarket:

"Poor old Newmarket; poor old Newmarket—  
We see your finish now."

Some of the Freshmen evinced a superabundance of spirits after the Dental S. P. S. hockey match. This manifested itself in a desire for rough house, short lectures and jubilation. They managed to put two lectures on the "bum."

#### THE TALE OF A CAT.

(The moral is dedicated to the Freshies.)

My cat doth daily chase her tail,  
But ne'er that tail hath caught;  
What though her quest may seem to fail,  
Call not her zeal mis-wrought.  
She always has an end in view,  
And that's enough for humans too."

Exchanging fair compliments:

Rooney—"Oh, you —— ——— Scotchman!!"

McFarlane—"Oh, you —— ——— Irishman!!!"

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Klinger: "Say, this Lab. is cold. Tell Web to shoot some hot air at us."

Coon—"Peace be still."

McFarlane—"I really thought a thunder storm had struck the school. Barron went out to play handball."

"Big" Howard Reid to "Little" Johny Blair—"Don't hit me, you big rough thing!!"

The Dean to "Grape-Nuts" Coyne—"How much are you paying for your board now?"

"Grape-Nuts"—"Five a week; it's not for what I eat but for the trouble I cause."

Coyne to Warriner—"Where are the teeth to articulate with these?"

Warriner—"Well, I haven't got them yet, here is the order for them."

Coyne—"How the deuce do you expect me to articulate teeth with an order?"

Daynard and Bricker have decided to go to church Sunday mornings now. Church collection is cheaper than paying \$2.00 for the privilege of a short walk on a railway track.

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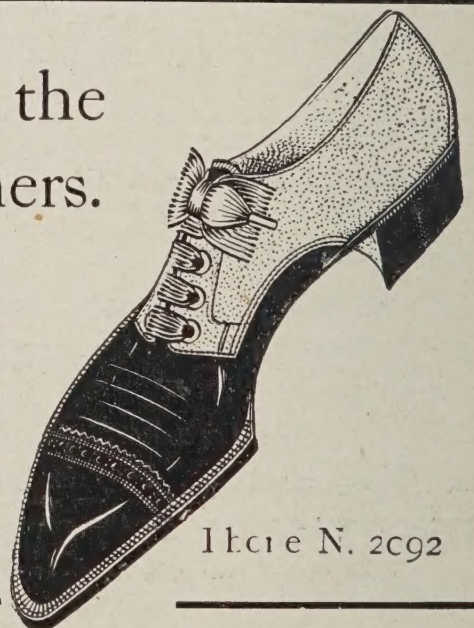


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# *The* HYA YAKA

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VOL. III.

TORONTO, APRIL, 1906.

No. 7.

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## **Impressions of Dentistry in Great Britain**

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BY J. B. WILLMOTT, DEAN R.C.D.S.

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During the past summer the writer, in much need of a prolonged holiday, visited Great Britain, leaving in time to be present at the annual meeting of the British Dental Association, which was held at Southport, near Liverpool. Unfortunately our steamer did not make as good time as expected, so that I was not present at the opening session, and in consequence was not formally introduced to the Association. The officers, especially the president and the president-elect, were exceedingly kind, and showed Mrs W. and myself many courtesies. As compared with the meetings of prominent dental societies in Canada, the numbers present were small in proportion to the whole number of dentists in Great Britain. In Ontario as much as 30 per cent. of the dentists have been present at the annual meeting. At the Southport, approximately 5 per cent. were present. Our English brethren look upon the meeting more as a holiday after the close application to work during the winter, and do not, as a whole, purpose to make hard work of the meeting.

There were few papers, but these were carefully prepared and briskly discussed. Not much prominence was given to clinics, nor so far as I was able to observe, was anything very new demonstrated. The "exhibits" were extensive, but not so varied as in America. The "banquet" and "president's reception" were, of course, the great social features. After the meeting the local societies gave the members, their lady friends and the visitors, a complimentary excursion to Windermere, one of the celebrated English lakes. The day, the arrangements, the programme, were perfect, and the beauty of the scenery, especially of the views from the Bowness and from the deck of the steamer, exceedingly beautiful. It was an occasion to be noted as one of the "red letter" days of life.

Introductions received during the meeting to prominent dentists from the important cities, gave the opportunity of calling upon several at their offices. These were very well equipped, very much in the American style, and apparently with every facility for practising high-class dentistry.

An introduction kindly given by the S. S. White Co. gave me the opportunity of closely inspecting not only the warerooms, but also the extensive factory of the London Dental Manufacturing Co. Whatever may have been the condition years ago, the dental supply houses certainly do now furnish every requisite for the first-class equipment of the dental office.



The dental schools, or hospitals, as they are called, of Dublin, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Manchester and London, were visited, naturally with much interest. Everywhere the officers were most courteous, and gave every opportunity to study the British system of dental education. Their pupilage is not like ours in the office of a practitioner, but in his laboratory. The student is not expected, nor is he permitted to learn anything but "mechanical dentistry." After three years in a mechanical laboratory of a dentist or of a hospital, the latter by much the better training, he is expert in the working of gold and other metals, and would, as a rule, put our students to shame in his skilful manifestation of the blow-pipe. The defect of the training in this department is, that it is almost wholly "dummy," and is not sufficiently connected with actual practice of dentistry in the mouth. The student then enters the hospital for two years; each year the course covers about nine months.

All the instruction, except the purely dental, is given in a medical school. As compared with American dental schools there is much less dictactic teaching, and also much less demonstration of practice. What we call the infirmary is directed by honorable dentists, who spend an hour and a half one day in each week.

On no two days in succession has the student the same practical teacher. The "house surgeon," usually a fresh graduate, who holds the position for six months at a normal salary, is the only continuous demonstrator present from day to day, and his numerous duties prevents his giving much attention to the individual student. He is usually the only man on the staff who is paid. The department of extraction is the most highly developed. Every graduate has the opportunity of becoming an expert both in extracting and in the administration of gas. Where we in Toronto extract 100 teeth, most of the schools I visited would extract at least 5,000.

The British schools do not give the prominence to gold filling and bridge work that is given here. Patients of all classes of society object to the exhibition of gold in the mouth. The white cements and amalgam are the standard fillings. Porcelain inlay work is being more taught in the schools, and in general practice promises to become popular for two reasons; it is more esthetic than gold, and the British patient will not sit for two to four hours suffering the inconvenience, if not actual pain, inseparable from large gold fillings. If it would not be unkind to make the criticism, I should say that, so far as the operations in the schools are concerned, the practice is much less heroic than in this country. There is no "extension for prevention." The tendency is to great conservatism in cutting tooth tissue.

There is very much more "quack advertising" than in Canada. The only offence that is punishable under the dental law, is calling oneself a dentist without first obtaining the legal qualification, by being placed on the dental register. There is an organization of men actively engaged in the practice of dentistry, said to number over 2,000, not one of whom is legally qualified. They practice under the title of Dental Co., or some other designation, which con-



veys the information that they are dentists, without saying so. The impression received in a brief visit is, that the condition is growing rapidly worse, so that there is little inducement for a young man who desires simply to make a competency out of dentistry to spend the time and money necessary to legally qualify. If the teeth of the British people were attended to as they are in the towns and cities of Canada, there are not half enough dentists qualified and unqualified to do the work. Judging from observation the field is practically unlimited.

Through the kindness of the dean of the school at Liverpool, I had the pleasure of meeting some members of the staff and himself at dinner. The same courtesy was extended by the dean of the Edinburgh school. On both occasions the question of some recognition of our graduates was the subject of conversation. On both occasions the feeling was manifestly friendly.

The difficulty is that the "qualifying bodies" are medical and not dental.

In London, Mr. Smale, lately dean of the Royal Dental Hospital, did me the honor of inviting me to meet the deans of the three London schools, the dental examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, the secretary of that important body, and three other prominent dentists, at dinner at his home. The subject of recognition was again under discussion for some hours. The whole difficulty lies in the fact that the scientific and medical instruction of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons is not given in a medical school, and that difficulty is apparently insurmountable.

In speaking of the schools, I should have stated that of late years their equipment has been very rapidly improved. The buildings occupied by the three schools in London were built for the purpose, and have been carefully designed to give the necessary accommodation.

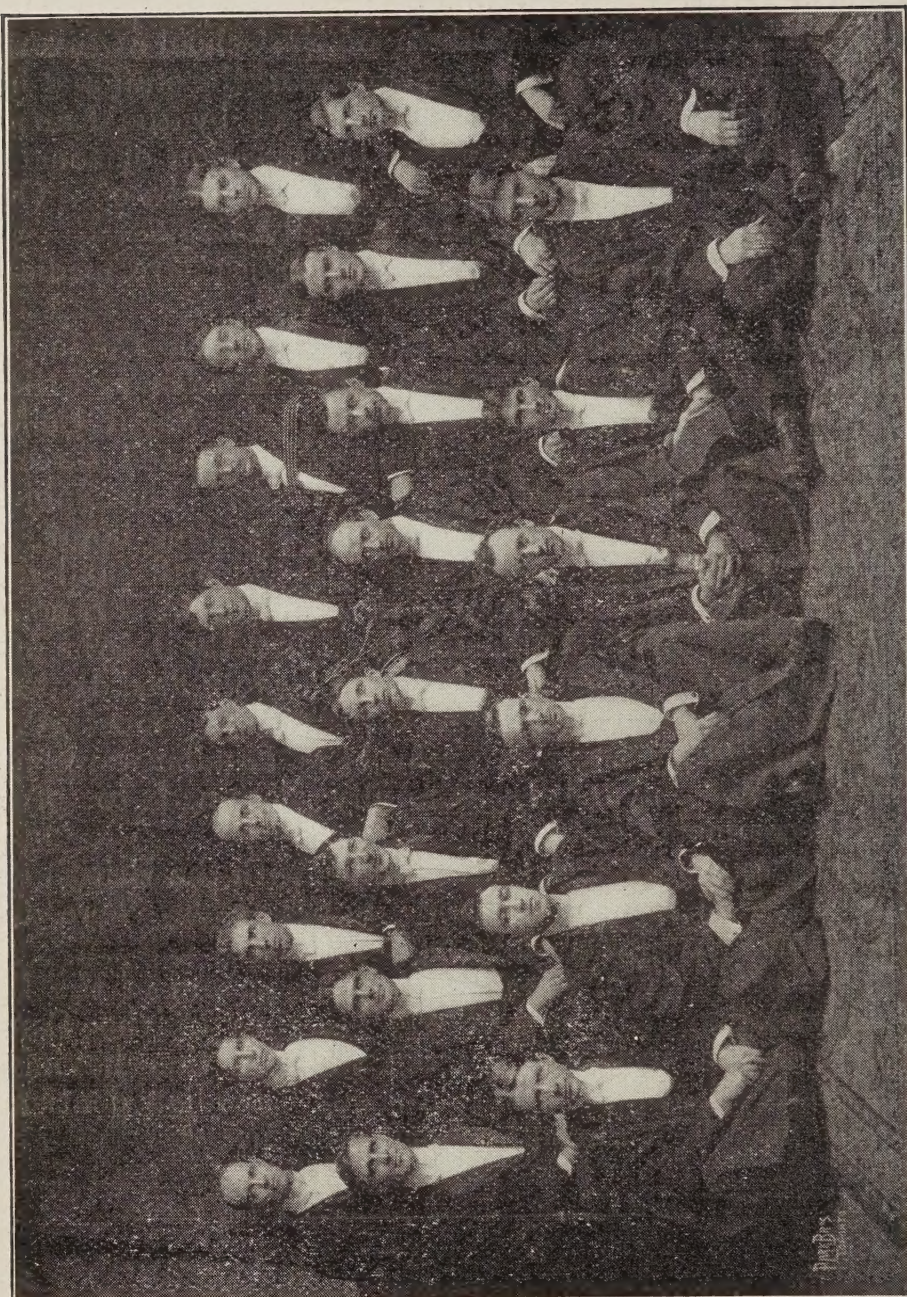
My recollections of social intercourse with the British dentist is of the most pleasant character. I was everywhere treated with the utmost kindness and consideration.

It is probable that a number of the members of the British Dental Association will attend the meeting of the Canadian Dental Association in 1908, an official invitation having been extended to them. If so, I am sure our Canadian dentists will not fail to give them an enthusiastic welcome.



THE PEEP OF "DAY" (Morley Ash)





EXECUTIVE, R.C.D.S., '05-'06.



## A Practical Dental Laboratory\*

BY W. E. CUMMER, D.D.S.

In outlining plans and specifications for a Dental Laboratory in which a dentist in a large city, with a cultured clientele, would be able to handle with ease and system the many and highly diversified operations which come under the head of laboratory practice, brings us immediately to a consideration of one of the most difficult problems which the progressive practitioner or ambitious graduate is brought to face.

One of the chief reasons for this is the most frequent necessity of allotting ample space for the reception and operating rooms and their accessory rooms, such as rooms for toilet, for conducting the business side of the practice, etc.; for the reason that the dental surgeon naturally wishes to do all he can to make those rooms in which he meets his patients as attractive, spacious and comfortable as possible; while the laboratory in most cases is left for further consideration, usually at the sacrifice of the needs of laboratory practice and the comfort and systematic arrangement for the laboratory operator.

On account of the many different requirements of practices of different men in different localities among different clienteles, it would be quite out of the question within the compass of one paper to lay down any definite rules for arrangement; therefore perhaps a few general considerations of the chief requirements of modern laboratory practice and an outline of a laboratory as nearly as possible under present conditions would perhaps be most in order.

First of all, the laboratory should be designed in such a manner that confusion among the various operations, instruments and accessories required for these operations would be almost impossible except for the reason of gross carelessness. Each phase of laboratory practice, such as gold work, porcelain work, rubber work, etc., should be allotted a distinct space, should be equipped with a complete outfit of instruments and a complete stock of supplies necessary for the carrying on of the work, and should be as sharply divided from the other departments as it is possible to accomplish in the space at the disposal of the dentist. Each of these departments should be equipped with a separate cabinet having a number of drawers, compartments, etc., designed to receive the various instruments, supplies and appurtenances connected with the work of that department, and each of these compartments also designed to receive, as far as it is possible, each individual instrument or tool, and most scrupulous care should be exercised to see that everything is returned to its proper place immediately at the close of their period of use. As mentioned before, each department should have a complete outfit, even if it means perhaps the duplicating or triplicating of articles most commonly in use in the laboratory. Although this involves a slight extra expense in fitting out, it is

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\*Read before the Toronto Dental Society.



soon paid for in the time saved in running around, possibly, from one bench to another looking for such as an only wax spatula on duty in the whole laboratory ; whereas, if each bench were equipped with those common articles where needed, a great deal of time could be saved the busy operator by having these things all together in one department.

A most useful affair in connection with those departments of laboratory practice in which the piece is finished, such as the rubber, gold or porcelain department, is a small set of pigeon-holes having compartments to correspond for each day of the week. By keeping the work on hand classified in these holes, which are labeled with the name of the days of the week, a dentist can see by taking a glance at this cabinet just what is to be done and just what day it is expected to be finished. Also, in connection with each department a small note book for "wants," with a lead pencil attached thereto by means of a string, is of great service in preventing those most annoying and time-consuming delays occasioned by the dentist in suddenly finding himself out of a certain material which he wished to use at short notice. In connection with this plan of sub-dividing the dental laboratory into departments, if it is at all possible it is wise to have a separate room with a partition running to the ceiling for that branch of the practice in which anything in the nature of dust or material on the floor is likely to be incurred by accident, such as the handling of plaster, moulding in sand, polishing of dentures, etc. This arrangement is favored by most laboratory workers, and certainly adds a great deal to the ease in maintaining cleanliness and system.

The laboratory should be placed in such a position, if possible, where the very best light can be obtained ; where there is ample ventilation (both of which can be regulated by the operator without moving from the bench), and access from the outside of the office without the necessity of passing through the operating room or reception room. The floor should be laid with linoleum, and should be waxed at intervals of about a week ; a broom, hand brush and dust-pan should be within easy reach, and, if possible, a chute should be provided leading to the garbage barrel, or if this cannot be done, a good-sized receptacle should be provided within the laboratory.

Compressed air should be installed on account of its many uses, and should be directed to each of the departments, with plenty of suitable outlets. The gas connection should be made under the benches, so that an operator in lighting any one of the gas burners will not find it necessary to place himself within danger of burning the sleeve of his coat by reaching to turn on the gas tap of the back of any one of his cabinets. Especial care should be taken that each one of the connections is perfectly gas-tight, for nothing is so injurious to the health as a number of leaky gas connections in the laboratory. A main outlet flue should be installed so as to run within easy connecting distance of each or any of the laboratory departments in which dust or noxious gas is likely to be developed and can be operated by either forced draft, compressed air draft, natural draft or any other means easily obtainable. A light line shaft,



such as is sometimes used in tailor shops for running sewing machines, is also a very useful accessory to a laboratory, for by means of this one motor can be made to operate three or four different grinding or polishing heads in different departments, the laboratory dental engine (a feature which should, if possible, be always present in a laboratory) fans for maintaining a circulation of air in the summer, pump for compressing air, if desired, and any number of other mechanical devices which are indicated in the practice of the dentist. The laboratory should be equipped with a system of electric sparkers for gas ignition, one for each burner, surface, etc. And this also can be operated from one set of resistance and a main lead. In this connection a note might be made of the new mercury rectifier manufactured by the General Electric Co., a simple apparatus by means of which the alternating current commonly found can be simply and easily transformed to the more useful direct current. This, of course, renders possible the use of apparatus in the laboratory otherwise impossible with the alternating current. Another point in connection with these general considerations is the advisability of having shut-off cocks for the water and gas mains and a cut-out switch for the whole of the electrical system, grouped together, if possible, at some convenient point near the exit of the office, and, if possible connected to one lever or hand wheel by means of which everything can be disconnected and shut off in one operation when leaving the office. It is quite obvious that such an arrangement might save a busy dentist many times its initial cost in anxiety as to whether the water supply were shut off for the night, and in some cases, possibly, a heavy bill for damages either by electrical complications, overflow of cuspidore, sink, etc., or escape of gas in his office, during his absence. With these few general considerations we might now pass on towards separate consideration of the equipment of each of the departments ordinarily found in general practice—rubber work, gold work, porcelain work, swaging, plaster, sand and polishing.

The rubber department of the laboratory should be equipped with a good cabinet designed for that class of work, a number of good specimens of which are for sale at reasonable figures at the depots. It should be equipped with solid top of hardwood and preferably an elevated portion well supported and covered with marble, galvanized iron, or some such substance, upon which should rest the vulcanizer and water heater. A sink should be near at hand, equipped with an instantaneous hot water heater, which can be simply made by making a coil of annealed copper tubing one-eighth of an inch inside measurement and about eleven feet long coiled over a solid-flame Fletcher burner and fitted with a by-pass. With this simple apparatus boiling water can be obtained in five seconds. The vulcanizer and hot water heater should, if possible, be covered with hoods leading to the main flue, and the vulcanizer blow-off should be led by means of a copper or brass tube well up into the main flue; or, if that is not possible, out of the window into the street.

The gas connections, as mentioned before, should be made so that they can be operated from underneath a bench; and, as also



mentioned before, should be fitted with a place for everything, and should always have everything in its place. A useful piece of apparatus for waxing up consists of a small tray fitted about an inch and a half below the bunsen flame, in which the wax scraps are placed. Thus, while the operator when making a denture is engaged in setting up the teeth, the flame which he uses reduces the wax in the tray to a putty-like consistency, with which the work of modelling the lost tissue to be replaced by the denture can be carried on with the greatest facility by means of the fingers of the operator. A compressed air cock should be located on this bench, as it is exceedingly useful for blowing the water out of inaccessible places in impressions, the rapid drying of shellac on a model, the even distribution of the same in an impression, the rapid cooling of models, and other uses which from time to time occur. Another useful accessory is a small electric heating disk, wound so that it will reach a temperature of about 200 degrees Fah., upon which raw rubber can be placed for warming during the act of packing flask. As mentioned before, the cabinet should be equipped with a sparker for each burner, and the other common accessories of the manufacture of rubber dentures, etc.

Passing on to the gold work department, this should, of course, be equipped with a suitably designed cabinet, the dimensions of which are necessarily not quite as large as the rubber cabinet. It should be fitted with gas and compressed air cocks for case heater, etc., and in this connection special reference might be made to the new electric case heater manufactured by Bosworth & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio.

This useful piece of apparatus is constructed on the same principle of the ordinary porcelain furnace, except that instead of the semi-enclosed muffle of the porcelain furnace an open hearth electrically wired for generating heat by resistance and made so that it can be tilted at any angle for facilitating the flow of solder. This bench should be equipped with drawers, containing compartments for the various instruments and appliances used for gold work. In this connection we might refer to those trays which contain the precious metals. These should be of ample size and number; this last depending on, of course, the size of this branch of the practice; should be of plate brass preferably, with sub divisions for various carats of solder, and should be made so that they can be securely locked during the absence of the dentist. A small hood leading to main flue, fitted with bunsen and gauge upon which to rest acid baths for pickling gold work, is a useful accessory for the gold bench; and it should be fitted with a tray of ample size for holding the scraps and filings which occur during daily practice.

This department, as before named, should be fitted with a set of pigeon-holes, by means of which the operator can tell at a glance just what there is to do and when it is to be done. It has been considered for reasons of displacement and upsetting of bottles, etc., on or above the gold cabinet, advisable to have a separate department for the operation of swaging, etc. This can be conveniently located near the gold cabinet, and should be fitted with a good anvil embedded in sand, hammers of suitable size, swage presses,



swagers, dies, rings, and all apparatus which would come under this head; and can be assembled and arranged in a neat cabinet kept for that purpose.

The department of porcelain work next offers itself for consideration. This department should be conveniently located to both the swaging cabinet and gold soldering cabinet for obvious reasons. It should be designed in such a way that while the operator is in a sitting posture his eyes should be on a level with the porcelain furnace, which, by the way, should always be made to operate from in front. In this connection it might be noted that a small piece of dark spectacle lens, mounted in a single spectacle frame and made to swing in front of the muffle, has been found to be of greatest service in watching the fusion of porcelain. Beneath this and at convenient working height should be a bench fitted with drawers containing compartments for the various instruments, supplies, accessories etc., for carrying on this branch of dental practice. Also, in this connection it might be noted a simple electric arc device for the fusion of platinum scrap. A coil, made by winding eight pounds of No. 18 magnet copper wire in simple series with a flat carbon, upon which the scrap is to be laid, and a common round carbon such as used for ordinary arc street lamps, suitably insulated and mounted, between which the arc is drawn off. With this simple apparatus it is quite easy to fuse small quantities of platinum scrap, and with the rolling mill, which should be always found in a busy office, can easily be reclaimed and used again.

In passing it might be well to note simple apparatus which can be made from an old electric bell, by means of which porcelain can be packed with great rapidity and ease and thoroughness in a crown or inlay matrix. The knocker of the bell simply taps the porcelain in position, doing away with the necessity of the longer drawn-out operation of jaggling it down with a serrated instrument. A neat cooling chamber, made with Russian iron preferably, lined with asbestos, fitted with a small door, would be found most useful for cooling inlays, crowns, etc. It is intended that in this department only the actual operation of baking and applying the porcelain should be carried on, while the preparation of the metal frame work is intended to be accomplished on the soldering cabinet.

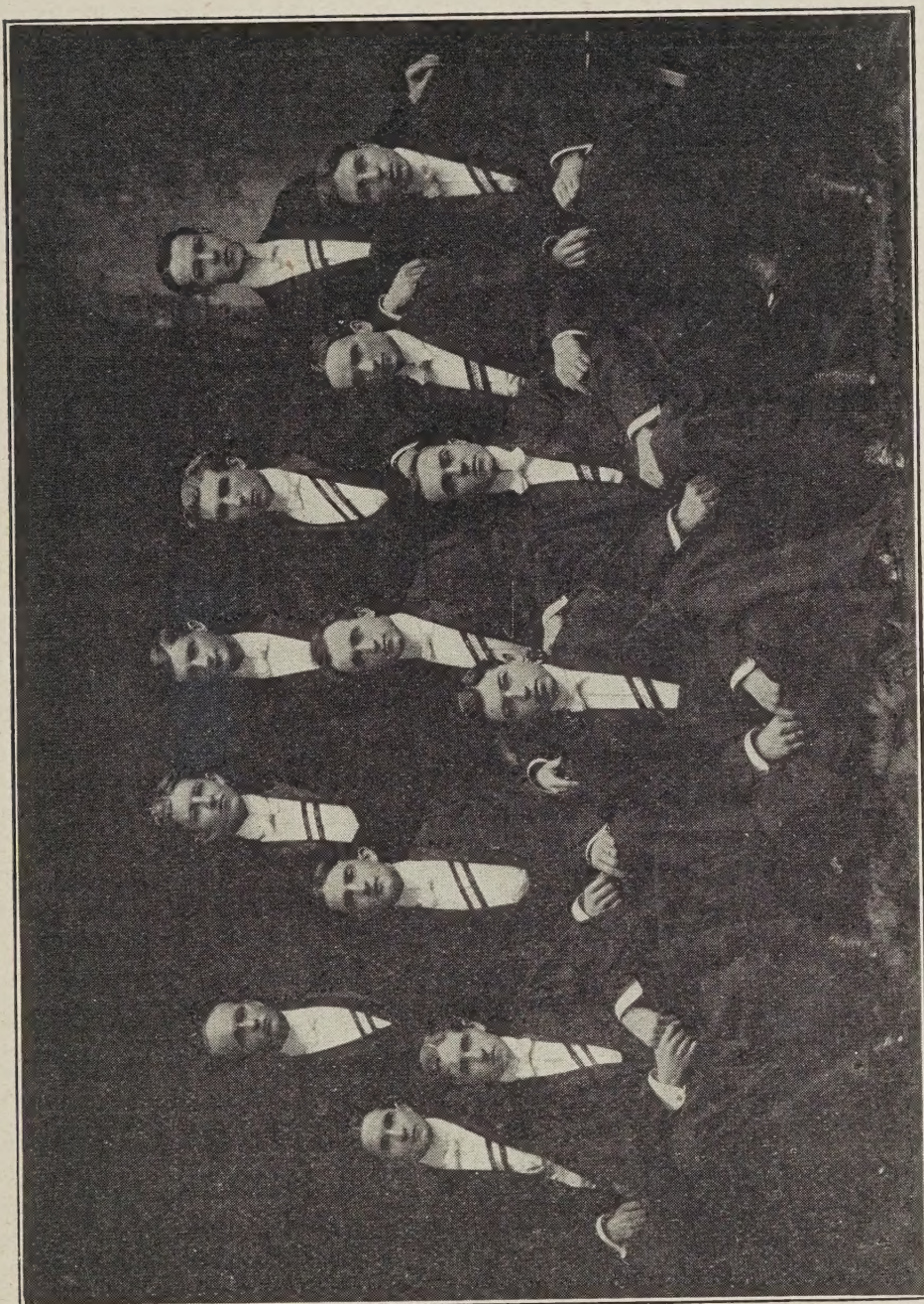
From these departments we now pass on to a totally different and more mechanical branch, namely, the plaster, sand and polishing department. This, as before stated, should, if at all possible, be placed in a separate room, and should contain a box lined with zinc, containing drawers for accessories, for the operation of moulding in sand, and a good-sized sink should be near at hand. The polishing stand should, if possible, occupy a separate position in the laboratory, and should be completely enclosed with a hood containing a removable and washable glass front, under which the polishing operation can be carried on without fear of flying particles of polishing material and dust entering the operator's lungs; this hood being connected with the main exhaust flue. An electric light should be inserted a short distance above the mandrel of the lathe, also a needle valve connected with water supply for drip on stone for grinding. The stand should be fitted with drawers containing receptacles for buffs,



wheels, cones, bottles of different grits to use in polishing, and various other accessories to this important branch of prosthetic dentistry. In another location in the room should be the plaster cabinet. This should be made with a glass top preferably, with a metal edge, arranged so that the plaster may be jarred down in impressed flasks, etc. It should contain ample drawer space for flasks, tongs, spatulas, etc., and should be equipped with a water heater, sparker, etc.; also compressed air cock. A few words might be said with regard to the arrangement of the drawer for containing waste plaster shavings, etc., from trimming models. This should be made of ample size so that the operator can work with his hands well in the centre, doing away with the possibility of flying bits of plaster in the room. This should be equipped with a removable tin sub-compartment which can be emptied with ease. The drawers should be mounted on roller bearings, cheap, and obtainable at any hardware shop, doing away with binding, sticking, etc. A chute should also be provided from the top of the table for bench trimmings. A useful accessory for the plaster cabinet for the rapid trimming of models is a wooden lever about one and one-half feet long, hung at one end with a hinge, and a knife, upright, fastened thereupon, operating on a raised block of wood. This simple arrangement greatly facilitates the rougher work of trimming models, which can be finished with great ease and certainty by means of Dr. Angle's new plaster plane. Another section should be laid off for the operation of melting metals, pickling gold work, refining and metallurgical operations. This should be made, preferably, of copper, and should have a glass or a heavy metal gauze upon which to rest beakers containing acids, etc., and an electric lamp placed inside for illumination, the hood, of course, connecting with the main flue. This table should be made with a heavy iron top, and upon this the operations of making dies with the base metals, their refining and other similar metallurgical operations can be carried on with ease and certainty, doing away with the possibility of contaminating precious laboratory metals with the base.

As before noted, it is quite impossible within the limits of a small paper to do more than touch on such a large and complex subject, and it is sincerely hoped that any suggestions contained herein will lead to much more valuable ideas being brought out in the discussion.





AT-HOME COMMITTEE, '05-'06.



## Globe-Trotting by a Dental Student

BY D. N. ISAACS

*(Concluded from last issue.)*

It would take too long to describe London in detail, therefore I will content myself in mentioning one or two of its prominent features, including many famous historic sites which it was my good fortune to see. I visited Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, Tower of London and Whitehall. After spending a whole month sight-seeing, I started my post-graduate course at the National Dental Hospital and College, but this did not prevent me seeing all the great events of the year, such as Oxford and Cambridge boat race, Henley regatta, the English Derby at Epsom, opening of Imperial Parliament by the King and Queen, the visits of the Kings of Portugal and Spain to the City of London and the rifle championships at Bisley, and the Crystal Palace. I saw some huge crowds, the largest being 174,000 people at a gala fete, where I nearly got killed in the crush, being fortunate to escape with one boot and the rim of a new hat. This is the place where 100,000 spectators roll up to see the final football matches. 'Arry and 'Arriet have a great time on Hampstead Heath on Bank holidays. On these days thousands of costers and their girls have a real bean feast. They form some of the most amusing characters to be seen in the metropolis. 'Arriet in her blue or purple velvet dress, a fringe almost down to her nose, and a huge picture hat with feathers spread out in all directions, and tan shoes, dancing in the arms of 'Arry, who has attired himself in a black-and-white check suit, bell-bottom trousers, decorated down the seam with pearls, and a cap cocked on one side of his head. His outfit is complete with a stump of a clay pipe and a buttonhole as large as his head. From an amusement and educative point of view, Earl's Court is one of the most interesting of London's permanent exhibitions. Each year is depicted a scene of life from another part of the world. The directorate go to a great deal of expense and trouble in having every detail correct. Last year they had a copy of an Indian village, with native Indians, taken all the way from this country. In former years they have depicted a street in Cairo, a Venetian canal, and native Kaffir villages, and many other scenes. Besides this they have side shows equal to those of Coney Island. One could go to a place of amusement every night in the year, in London, and then there would be quite a number still to be seen.

I spent my Christmas vacation in Surrey, where I was introduced to a real good old-fashioned English dinner. At Easter, a friend and I journeyed over to "Gay Paris," with one of Cook's touring parties, leaving London by the night express for Dover, where we crossed the straits to Calais, and by special train to Paris, arriving there in time for breakfast next morning. The whole of that day we spent in taking a general survey of the city



and the boulevards. The boulevards extend from the Madeleine to the Bastille, a stretch of nearly three miles. The busiest and brightest part is the Boulevard des Italiens, which takes the palm for every kind of animation. Here the heart, or at least the pulse, of Paris beats. One of the first places visited was the Eiffel Tower, which is the highest tower in the world, being 985 feet. From all parts of the city its graceful head may be seen, completely dwarfing into insignificance every public building and spire that Paris contains. Washington monument, 555 feet in height, is the next loftiest construction in existence. Paris looked like a map from the top, but we got a superb view all around, for a distance of fifty miles. All Saturday we spent under the wing of Cook's guide, who took a large party of us for a drive through the city, stopping to explain the principal sights *en route*. It would take me too long even to enumerate the different places we visited. The Louvre, which is a magnificent art gallery and museum, was originally the palace of the kings of France. It is considered to be one of the richest and most perfect examples of early Renaissance architecture. In the Hotel des Invalides is the sarcophagus containing the ashes of Napoleon Bonaparte. All around the crypt are tattered and torn flags, won from all nations by Napoleon in his great battles, and at the side of the crypt is a beautiful gilded altar, the whole making a very impressive sight. At Versailles, ten miles from Paris, we spent a day admiring the famous historical Chateau. One cannot imagine the beauty and grandeur of this wonderful place without seeing it. Versailles was the favorite residence of King Louis. The extravagance of his court, the money lavished by him on building, the improvident and reckless expenditure of public money by his Ministers, and the heavy taxation of the peasantry and common people to pay for this, no doubt was one of the causes which led up to the French Revolution. The Bois de Boulogne is the Hyde Park of Paris; in fact for size and beauty it surpasses it, extending as it does from the Arc de Triomphe, in the Champs Elysees, to St. Cloud. Thirty years were taken to build the massive structure, the Arc de Triomphe, which was erected to commemorate the victories of Napoleon's great army. In every corner of Paris one sees evidence in the form of exquisite statuary of its great historical epochs. The Place de la Concorde, which to-day looks so peaceful and picturesque, was an eye-witness of the dread work of the guillotine.

London in general, and especially Trafalgar Square, which had looked so fine before we left, appeared on our return to be quite second rate, from an artistic point of view.

During our summer vacation, my chum and I took in the Midlands of England and Scotland. Edinburgh was our first stopping place across the border. Princes Street, with its gardens and statues, and the historical old castle, perched high up on the crags overlooking it, is one of the finest thoroughfares in the United Kingdom. Edinburgh possesses one of the best Medical and Dental Universities in Great Britain. The gigantic Forth Bridge, which spans the Firth of Forth, is the largest and most marvellous



piece of engineering of the present day. We wended our way slowly in the direction of Aberdeen, and the farther north we got the broader the Scotch accent became. By the time we got to Aberdeen, known as the Granite City, we were lucky to understand even portions of their dialect. Here we spent several days, and paid a visit to Stonehaven for the purpose of seeing the ruins of Dunottar Castle, which dates back to the fourteenth century. Along the east coast we stopped at several small fishing villages. From Aberdeen we travelled up into the Highlands as far as Inverness, situated on the Moray Firth. The scenery in this part reminded me of some part of New Zealand. From Inverness we cycled out to Culloden Moor, where lie the remains of the great Highland clans who were killed in the battle of Culloden, fighting for Prince Charlie. The ruins of Ogilvie and Finlater Castles, dating back as far as the tenth century, were also worth the visit. We had only one thing to complain of whilst in the Highlands, and that was the endeavor of the good Scotch folk to kill us with kindness and too many scones.

Inverness is a very pretty little place, and we had a most enjoyable time up that way. We returned to London and settled down again for a while. Week ends saw us making for one or other of the numerous seaside resorts for which the Old Country is famous—Eastbourne, Brighton and Bournemouth being perhaps the favorite spots, whilst Margate is the happy hunting ground of 'Arry and 'Arriett.

I had got so accustomed to the life of continual pleasure and rush in London, that when the time came for my departure, I felt almost as sorry as if I were leaving home. However, on September 15th, 1905, I left for Liverpool, with my luggage labelled Toronto, *via* New York, per ss. *Celtic*. That same evening I was on the water once more, on one of the largest vessels afloat, and certainly the largest that I had seen. It seemed more like a travelling township than a steamship with her two thousand passengers. Next morning we stopped at Queenstown in the South of Ireland, where a large number of passengers embarked. From then until the next Saturday, when we arrived at New York, nothing startling happened except the passing of several large icebergs.

As we entered the Hudson River and got our first glimpse of New York, we could see the huge skyscrapers towering up into the clouds. That night I found myself, with three fellow passengers, established in rooms on 22nd Street. A week's enjoyable sightseeing followed, during which time I developed several corns on the back of my neck, caused by my endeavors to see the tops of the skyscrapers. Chinatown, Coney Island, Brooklyn and the Bowery were some of the places which we digested. Central Park is very pretty. On seeing the Egyptian obelisk there, I realized that now I had seen the three greatest in the world; as of the other two obelisks in existence, one, Cleopatra's Needle, I had often passed on the Thames Embankment, in London, and the other I had seen in the Place de la Concorde, in Paris.

One thing that impressed me greatly in New York is the mode



of transit. In London and Paris there are the "Tuppenny" tubes or subway electric railway and surface cars, but New York goes one better by having an elevated railway as well. The subway expresses are the fastest I have ever travelled on; they seemed to whiz along like greased lightning.

New York is undoubtedly a wonderful city, but I do not think it is to be compared with either of the other two great cities. I managed to get a bird's-eye view of the city from the tower of the *World* building in Park Row, and it was a fine sight to see the whole of Manhattan Island surrounded by the Hudson. The Brooklyn bridge, with its enormous traffic, is indeed a marvellous structure. Of course I went through Wall Street and saw the Stock Exchange.

I parted with New York and my shipmates at the Grand Central Station at the end of the week, and found myself *en route* for Toronto *via* Niagara Falls, where I spent a never-to-be-forgotten day. Words cannot express my appreciation of the Falls, and as all of you probably know more about them than I do, it will suffice for me to state that it was worth coming all the way from New Zealand to see, even if I had had to walk all the distance.

My first impression of Canada was not of the best, as I was put off the train at a station called Welland, where I had to wait four hours for the Toronto-bound train. As I was left standing there, I gazed around and beheld a village of three small cottages, including the station and a pigsty. The four hours seemed like four days, especially as I was getting or rather had got very hungry. However, next morning after a good meal and a sound sleep, I began to think better things of this great country, and as time goes on my favorable impressions increase.

This brings my narrative up-to-date. In the spring it is my intention to take the summer course at the Chicago Dental College, then travel across the States to San Francisco, and make for home, sweet home. So before the end of this year my tour around the world will terminate, and I feel that I will have been greatly benefited by the experience, both inside and outside dental colleges.

Before concluding, perhaps a few lines on the dental curriculum in the motherland and the Australian colonies might be of interest. In Great Britain dental students serve a term of three years exclusively at prosthetic dentistry, either with a preceptor or at a dental hospital. Each student has to matriculate before being registered. The preliminary science examination, namely, chemistry and physics, can be taken any time during the first three years. When their apprenticeship is completed they take a two years' course at the college and hospital. The first few months are occupied in filling in the infirmary, under the supervision of demonstrators and house surgeons. The first professional examination is taken at the end of the first year, and consists of a practical examination in prosthetic work, and a written examination in metallurgy. The final examination is taken at the conclusion of the second year, and is divided into two parts, dental and general surgery. Besides written papers, each student undergoes a verbal



examination. During the college course, lectures are given at the college in dental subjects, whilst the students attend a general hospital for dissecting, anatomy, physiology, and general surgery.

Recent legislation in New Zealand has provided for the establishment of a dental college, whilst in several of the Australian states, colleges have already been opened, all on the same principle as that of Great Britain. Under the old Act in New Zealand a student put in three years with a preceptor and then presented himself to the Dental Board appointed by the Government for examination, so that a student down there had to depend largely on the extent of his preceptor's practice for his experience.

I think that the system in vogue in this country is in most respects superior to that of Great Britain, where their conservatism prevents them from making such advanced strides in the profession as one sees on this continent. In prosthetic dentistry, anæsthesia, extracting and porcelain work the English dentist holds his own, even if he does not surpass his brother dentist on this side of the Atlantic.

In conclusion, let me say that my brief association with the R.C.D.S. and its students will always afford me pleasant recollections in days to come when I once more get settled down in New Zealand.



'Curly' Watt The Freshmen's Guardian Angel



## Provisional Committee, '06-'07

Junior Representative—Howden, Chairman.  
 R.D.S. Representative—Mumford, Vice-Chairman.  
 Freshmen's Representative—Wollatt, Sec.-Treasurer.  
 Sophomore Representative—McKenzie.  
 Hockey Representative—E. S. Ball.  
 Association Football Representative—Bricker.  
 Handball Representative—W. A. Black.  
 Y.M.C.A. Representative—Goodfellow.  
 Track Club Representative—Daynard.

## Financial Report

With this issue we publish a statement of the finances of our paper during the year. We have found that the system of collecting subscriptions through the dental dealers has been a very satisfactory one, and has increased our list. The method adopted by last year's staff, whereby the student's subscription is collected from the Executive, made that end of the business more easy, but we would recommend that the subscription fee be raised to one dollar. As the printing account for this issue has not been rendered, our estimate can only be approximate :

To cash on hand .....	\$ 83 78	By printing.....	\$567 55
Advertising .....	503 42	Lithographing and car-	
Subscriptions .....	156 50	tooning.....	61 80
Old accounts collected...	15 60	Postage and other ex-	
Grant from R. D. S... .	12 75	penses.....	29 09
		Balance on hand.....	113 61
	<u>\$772 05</u>		<u>\$772 05</u>

BEN. F. NOTT,  
*Treasurer.*

J. E. MIDDLETON,  
*Bus. Manager.*

## Personal

Through the columns of the HYA YAKA the Sophomore Class wishes to extend its sympathy to Mr. Mathieson in the loss of his mother, which occurred when he was writing on his examinations. We wish him all success in his remaining examinations.

We were pleased to hear of the great success of Dr. C. Hartley, who spent his Freshman and Junior years with the class of '06. While studying for his degree of D.D.S. at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, his ability attracted the attention of Dr. C. N. Johnson, who engaged him as assistant after his graduation. His latest success is in receiving an appointment as one of the court dentists in the Royal German household. May continued success attend you, Charley. You are an honor to your Alma Mater, and to Canada.



## Obituary

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The death of Dr. J. R. Mitchell, of Perth, which occurred at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on the night of April 23rd, removes one of the most prominent dentists of the Province. On Friday previous to his death he was taken to Montreal to undergo an operation for appendicitis. He survived the operation only a few hours. Deceased leaves a widow and four children to mourn his loss. To these the students of the R.C.D.S. extend their sincerest sympathy.

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## The Senior Dinner

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The Senior written examinations finished April 18th at 4.30 p.m., after three days' hard writing and as many weeks' hard plugging. Naturally the boys were tired, and not a few felt more like going to bed that evening than attending our last undergrad. social gathering.

Most of the Seniors attended, and four members of the Faculty, the Dean, Dr. A. E. Webster, Dr. W. E. Willmott and Dr. Guy Hume honored our gathering with their presence. The representatives from the Freshmen, Sophomore and Junior years could not attend owing to examinations the following day. The only outside college representative present, presumably for the same reason, was Mr. W. H. Farmer, of McMaster University.

At 8 p.m. President Beatty announced that everything was in readiness for the attack, and with a vim and far lighter hearts, but with emptier stomachs than accompanied our onslaughts of a few hours previous, we set to work to demolish the tempting viands provided by McConkey's able staff. With nothing but our own pleasure to think of, we conversed about examinations as if they were picnics. Examination questions which caused mental worry and perhaps strong thoughts, expressed in stronger words, were now treated as a jest, and the results might have been a thousand years distant for all the concern that was given them except in jocular remarks. While the splendid menu was gone through a continual murmur of light talk and story-telling was only broken with outbursts of laughter from all sides.

The inner man being more than satisfied, a lengthy programme of toasts followed. "The King" was responded to with the National Anthem; "Canada and the Empire," by Mr. W. H. Doherty, who excelled himself in a patriotic speech which few of our silver-tongued, grey-haired orators could equal in eloquence. "The Faculty and School" was replied to by *our* friend, Dean Willmott, who in a few remarks gave the good, wholesome advice to be temperate. He knew of only one graduate of the R.C.D.S. in his career of thirty-one years in connection with the school, who had been an honest, industrious man, yet failed to make a living from his profession. On the other hand, he knew of scores who were clever and honest, yet failed because of intemperate habits. "The Class



of '06" was proposed by Mr. F. A. Axon, and responded to by President Beatty. The toast to "Athletics" was responded to by Mr. F. A. French; that to "The Profession" by Dr. A. E. Webster, who gave us a short sketch of dentistry as it was practiced a decade ago, and as we were expected to practice it to-day. He impressed upon us the necessity of keeping up-to-date in our work—of ever being students. "Sister Professions" was replied to by Mr. W. A. Farmer, of McMaster University, in an address of unusual merit. Mr. E. C. Jones replied to the toast of "The Ladies" in a spicy, neat speech. Drs. Hume and W. E. Willmott and Mr. Windeyer gave advice which will be an aid to us in the future.

Messrs. Day, Jordan, Bothwell and G. Wilson supplied the musical part of the programme with instrumentals and vocals.

Other members of the Class who helped entertain with speech or story were Messrs. Price, Gorrell, E. H. Wilson, Middleton, W. C. Smith, New, Watt and Bradley.

After singing "Auld Lang Syne," the Class of '06 withdrew from a scene which binds the friendship of its members with even stronger friendship than existed previously.

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The lie that flatters I abhor the most.—Cowper.

Genius is infinite, painstaking.—Longfellow.

Despatch is the soul of business.—Lord Chesterfield.

Let thy discontents be thy secrets.—Benjamin Franklin.

Purpose is what gives a meaning.—Chas. H. Parkhurst.

To find fault is easy; to do better may be difficult.—Plutarch.

To accept good advice is but to increase one's own ability.—Goethe.

Cleanse the fountain if you would purify the streams.—A. Bronson Alcott.

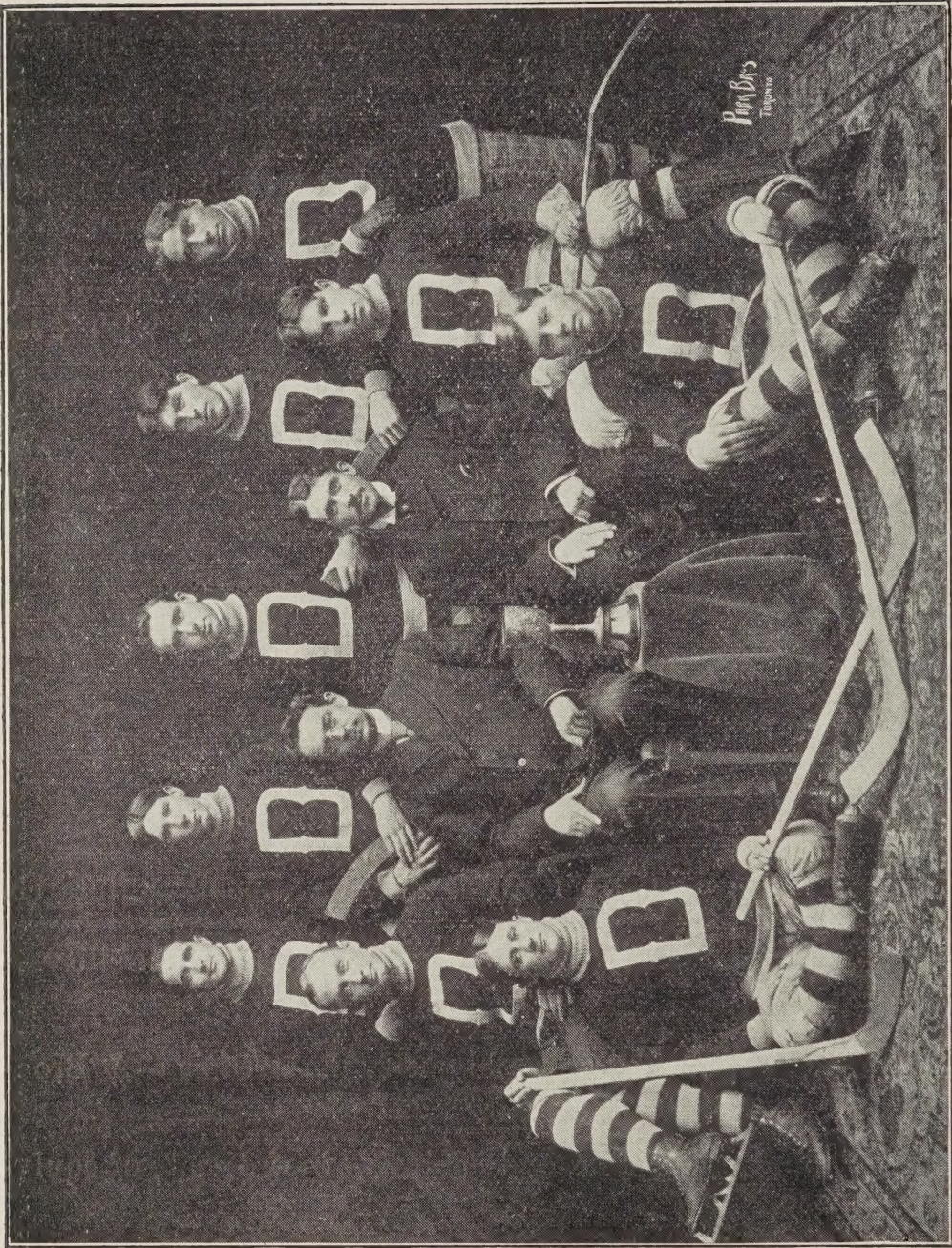
Evasion is unworthy of us, and is always the intimate of equivocation.—Balzac.

Childhood may do without a grand purpose, but manhood cannot.—J. G. Holland.

A cruel story runs on wheels, and every hand oils the wheels as they run.—George Eliot.

That which is given with pride and ostentation is rather an ambition than a bounty.—Seneca.





R.C.D.S HOCKEY TEAM, '05 '06.  
Winners of the Jennings Cup.



# The Hya Yaka

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE  
YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE  
OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

**Subscription, Fifty Cents per Year, Payable in Advance.**

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VOL. III.

TORONTO, APRIL, 1906.

No. 7.

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## Editorials

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We have modified and abbreviated the following address slightly so that it might apply to us more directly as graduates in dentistry. It was delivered nearly fifty years ago by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes to the graduating class in medicine, of Harvard University, and seems to be the right size head-gear for us.

Form a distinct plan for life, duties to fulfil, virtues to practice, powers to develop, knowledge to attain, graces to acquire. Circumstances may change your plan, experience may show that it requires modification, but start with it as if the performance were to be the exact copy of the programme. Nothing goes on well without a plan. Don't trust to impulse. In this game of life, in this desperate battle, in this mighty enterprise which we are undertaking we must not begin without first sitting down to count the cost and fix the principles of action by which we are to be governed. None of us will deliberately lay down a course of action pointing to a low end to be reached by ignoble means, but keep lofty models before you.

Duty is the great rule which includes all else within it. Our duty as a dentist involves the practice of every virtue and the shunning of every vice. There are certain virtues and graces of pre-eminent necessity to the dentist, and certain vices and minor faults against which he must be particularly guarded.

And first of TRUTH. We, in our short experience, have been often sorely tempted to lie. Clergymen are expected to tell such portions of truth as they think will be *useful*. Their danger is the *suppressio veri* rather than direct falsehood. The lawyer is expected to get out of the witness not exactly the truth, but a portion of the truth, and nothing but the truth—which suits him.



This is an understood thing, and we do not hesitate to believe a lawyer—outside of the courtroom. Whenever we have a patient make an unnecessary visit we tell a lie; for example, putting in a treatment to tide us over a busy moment. One safe rule about the truth-telling aspect is to remember your first duty is to your patient, the second only to ourselves. All quackery reverses this principle as its fundamental axiom. Every dentist who reverses this rule is a quack and is a thousand times worse than the *honest* dentists who advertise; that is, if there are any such men. Truth in the *abstract* is perhaps made too much of as compared to certain other laws established by as high authority. The Creator made the tree-toad so like the bark to which he clings that he deceives his natural enemies and saves his life. Is he not right in deceiving or lying to save his life? If you were starving on a wreck, would you die of hunger rather than cheat a fish out of the water by an artificial bait? If a school-house were on fire would you get the pupils quietly downstairs under any convenient pretence, or tell them the precise truth, have a rush for the exits and two or three of them crushed to death in a few minutes? These extreme cases test the question of the absolute inviolability of truth. Absolute truth must be tempered by the law of self-preservation, by the harmless deceits of courtesy, by the exigences of human frailty, which cannot always bear the truth in health, still more in disease. A single word of truth may kill a man as suddenly as a drop of prussic acid. The dentist may in extreme cases deal with truth as he does with food, for the sake of his patient's welfare or existence. He must sometimes conceal and sometimes disguise a truth which it would be perilous or fatal to speak out. Plain speaking with plenty of discreet silence is a good rule.

Be temperate so that you can be master of your faculties at all times; be pure so that you will not pollute the sacred sanctuary of the home and office by your presence. Be charitable to the poor. Don't talk about your patients; as a breach of trust it demands the sternest sentence which can be pronounced on the offence of a faithless agent. As a mark of vanity and egotism, there is nothing more characteristic than to be always babbling about one's patients, and nothing brings a man an ampler return of contempt among his fellows. Don't try to make your fellow-dentists believe you have a rich or aristocratic clientele by speaking about those people. You will not be believed by them. Be punctual in your appointments. This is especially necessary in a city practice. You will save your patient a great deal of fretting, and occasionally prevent him going to your rival if you are ready to receive him when he comes to your office.

Respect your own profession. You are just as good as the millionaire financier, or even royalty, whose teeth you treat. If you do not feel, as a millionaire sits in your operating chair, that your art is nobler than his millions, the footman who waits his master at your door is your fitting companion and not his master. Respect your profession, and you will not chatter about your "patrons" thinking to gild yourselves by rubbing against wealth



and splendor. Be a little proud—it will not hurt you; and remember that it depends on how *the profession bears itself* whether its members are the peers of the highest or the barely-tolerated members of society. If you respect your profession as you ought you will respect all honorable practitioners in this honored calling. And respecting them and yourselves you will beware of all degrading jealousies and despise every unfair art which may promise to raise you at the expense of a rival. How hard it is not to undervalue those who are hotly competing with us for the prizes of life! In every great crisis our instincts are apt suddenly to rise upon us, and in these exciting struggles we are liable to be seized by that passion which led the fiery race-horse, in the height of a desperate contest, to catch his rival with his teeth as he passed and hold him back from the goal by which a few strides would have borne him. But for the condemnation of this sin I must turn over to the Tenth Commandment, which in its last general clause, unquestionably contains this special rule for dentists “Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor’s patients.”

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In arranging for the Graduating Dinner it was suggested, and for a time seriously considered, that some prominent man outside the profession be invited to attend and give the address of the evening. However, at the final function of a class at graduation before its members scatter to the four parts of the compass, there is a feeling that they and those with whom they have been associated should alone witness the breaking of those close acquaintances that form one of the brightest features of a college career.

The idea is, nevertheless, a good one, and there seems to be no good reason why there should not be an annual dinner for all years at which this suggestion might be carried out and form the chief feature of an excellent evening’s entertainment. We believe there is plenty of room for this function in addition to the annual At Home, which, from a social standpoint, cannot be improved upon. A school dinner with some prominent guest or guests from without the profession, would not only raise the status of the college, but would have an educative influence. Such a dinner cannot be held until the next session, but should not be held later.

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Our labors as editor of the H Y A Y A K A for ’05-’06 cease with this issue. We were fully aware of our limitations when undertaking the responsibilities of the office, but have done our best to produce a fairly good journal, which would keep the student-body and alumni in touch with the events of the college. With the assistance of the other members of the staff, and the majority of the students, we believe we have accomplished this aim, if nothing more.

The three and one-half years spent as a student of dentistry have been unusually pleasant, with only a few squalls to mar the rippling surface. We fully appreciate college advantages, and have thought what we should do if perchance we were honored by an offer of a position on the college staff. A few times have we tried to look at things through the Faculty’s glasses, and when



we did we were surprised at what was seen: a lecturer with a carefully prepared lecture, whose whole heart was in his work, and trying to impart the knowledge which experience, time and labor only can give, while his audience was lukewarm, lethargic, or perhaps altogether too indifferent to listen. We have thought what it would feel like to have from five to twenty students at the same time, each with a worry, which in his own mind was about as important as the San Francisco disaster, asking for assistance. These are only a couple examples of the annoyances which we have inflicted on our instructors.

Last term, affairs at the college were perhaps in a somewhat disturbed condition, owing to the interlapping of the three and four year courses, and the arranging of the new four-year curriculum. These little irregularities may be expected by the students for a term or two to come; until the faculty get their new ideas and plans for the extended course put into proper shape and running smoothly.

We must congratulate our Faculty and College Board for not falling back to the three-term college course when the vast majority of the colleges in the United States did, and when the outlook was not just the brightest. That they made no mistake in adhering to their original scheme is now plainly evident.

The status of dentistry across the line cannot be advancing so rapidly as it is here, when they even think of allowing a student to get his course as quickly as he can, that is, as suggested by the count system. At first glance this would seem fair, but it is not knowledge learned in a week or a month that counts; it is that which we obtain by doing, and doing again, so that it becomes part of our make-up. Again, the fellow who completes the four-term course in two, by extra hard work, does not have the time necessary to receive an education—in the vast majority of cases, a good one—outside college; and this, perhaps, is as important as that obtained in it. While it will tend to develop some good characteristics, as energy and persistency, it is likely to lead to superficial training and a lack of thoroughness.



(Rev) Dr. T—  
Believes in BALL HEADED pluggers



## Correspondence

This column is open to both Graduates and Undergraduates. For the convenience of the latter there has been placed in the Reading Room a box into which contributions may be dropped. The writer's name is required, not necessarily for publication. The staff will appreciate it if all such are written PLAINLY, and on one side of the paper only, so that any rewriting will be unnecessary.

*To the Editor of Hya Yaka:*

In the last issue of the HYA YAKA you had a good code of rules of "Dental Etiquette." Surely the author must have overlooked a few things, one of which is chewing gum while operating. This act may seem quite admissable by some, but it is looked upon as being disgusting by most patients, and, in my opinion, it is both a non-professional and non-cultured act. If some of the graduating class had the "delicacy of touch" as well cultivated as the art of chewing gum, '06 would have a splendid contingent of operators.

It is to be hoped when those gentlemen who believe in this method of developing their muscles of mastication get into practice for themselves that they will leave their gum on the window-sill, or paste it under the brim of their hat.

We also know that at times in our profession everything seems to run very smoothly. At such times we are apt to give vent to our exuberant spirits in song or by whistling. For my part, I am very fond of music, but I draw the line when I am in a dentist's chair and his face not over a foot away from mine, to have him break forth with the strains of "the latest hit." There may not be a great volume of sound, but still with a pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch, together with the short distance, it either tickles your neck or chills the mucous membrane of your oral cavity, and the sensation is prone to advance down your spinal column.

Never dig you finger nails over half an inch into a patient's gums.

Do not use the patient's lip as a cushion to protect the enamel from the scaler in prying off a piece of calculus.

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us  
To see oorsel's as ithers see us."

FRESHMAN.

*To the Editor of the Hya Yaka:*

In behalf of next year's Freshman class I would respectfully call the attention of the Board to the necessity of having samples of the various drugs which are studied in our course of Materia Medica.

In our examination on that subject this year there was quite a lot of stress laid on the appearance of the drugs. I will venture to say that there are not five men out of our seventy-five who had ever seen them. To the remaining seventy it was like the old saying of "a blind man in a dark lane looking down a deep well after a black cat."

FRESHMAN.



## Report of the Y.M.C.A. for 1905-6

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The work of the Y.M.C.A. of our college for the past year has been very encouraging to those engaged in it. Although we have fallen short of our aims, much has been accomplished, and those taking up the work for the ensuing year will find a firm foundation on which to build. We desire to thank the student body and faculty for their support, and trust that it will be continued in the following years.

The work of the Association was carried on under the supervision of five committees: New Students', Bible-Study, Membership, Hand-book and Missionary.

The New Students' Committee, under Mr. J. E. Thompson's direction, did much in a helpful way for the incoming class, working in conjunction with the Bible Study Committee. Each member of the Association Executive, assisted by a colleague, was assigned a certain number of new students on whom he was to call and interest in Bible study. In this way the great majority of the new men in our college were visited. On the evening of October 6th a reception to the Freshmen was held, taking the form of a programme, followed by light refreshments. The purposes of the function were to welcome the new students to our college, to interest them in Y.M.C.A. work, and to afford them an opportunity of meeting one another, and members of the other classes.

Mr. Lindsay, as convener of the Bible Study Committee, had the more direct responsibility of this most important department of the Y.M.C.A. Owing to the small attendance and comparatively small interest shown in the Sunday morning classes of last year, it was decided to adopt the "Group System" for this year. An additional reason for this step was the success with which this method has met during the past few years at McGill, University College, and other institutions. By this system the Bible study is taken up in groups of from four to ten men, who meet once a week in a mutually convenient place to discuss their week's study of the prescribed course. This year the course taken was Bosworth's "Life of Christ," divided into a number of lessons, one for each day. Each class had one of its number as a leader, who directed the discussion, but who did not necessarily take any part as a teacher. A "Leaders' Class," under Dr. Elmore Harris, met weekly in the University Y.M.C.A. building. As mentioned above, the work of this department was carried on in conjunction with that of the New Students' Committee. Thus, besides visiting the Freshmen, many members of the other classes were called upon. At the beginning of the year there were fifty-five in eight classes, while at the close of the year there was an attendance of thirty-five in six classes, with an average attendance of twenty-five. This is a marked increase over the Sunday morning class of last year, and the interest has correspondingly increased. For those who, for any reason could not take part in a group class, a Sunday afternoon class was held in the University Y.M.C.A. building, under the leadership of Mr. Tackaberry. The work in the Bible Study



department has this year been most encouraging, in spite of the difficulty of introducing a new system.

The Membership Committee, with their convener, Mr. Middleton, deferred their work until the Bible Study had been brought before the students, and their interest in the association in that way awakened. For this reason the report of the committee has but recently been handed in. It shows a membership of one hundred and eighteen for this year.

The Missionary Committee was under the direction of Mr. Price. Representatives were sent to the Nashville Convention—a meeting of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. Its motto explains its reason for existence—"The evangelization of the world in this generation." Messrs. Lindsay and Thompson were our representatives. On their return, assisted by Mr. E. W. Wallace, Victoria College, they gave the Association an account of the convention. Their expenses in regard to railway fare and lodging were defrayed by the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. Our association is actively interested in the cause of Foreign Missions, by aiding in the support of a missionary in Japan. In regard to Home Missions, our support is given to work in the wards of this city, and in this it is worthy of the sympathy of every person.

Our Hand-book Committee, under the direction of Mr. McKim, distributed the books in good time at the opening of the session.

Our representatives to Lakeside and Northfield last year were Messrs. Smith and Lindsay. The sending of representatives to these summer conferences is very important, since it is, as it were, the life of our Y.M.C.A. to be in touch with, and to share the enthusiasm of the represented strength of many associations. Some of our students this year took advantage of the Book Exchange of the University Y.M.C.A. building, although comparatively few made use of its reading-room and parlors. This may be accounted for, however, by the fact that we have a reading-room of our own.

We hope that this will give you an idea of the work done by our association, and that it will be sufficient to enlist your interest and support if such has not before been given.

The Y.M.C.A. Executive for the ensuing year is as follows:—President, A. W. Lindsay; Vice-President, H. B. Rickard; Recording Secretary, W. H. Coon; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Amos; Treasurer, H. C. Spragg. Conveners of Committees—Bible Study, J. E. Thompson; New Students', C. E. Brooks; Missionary, H. F. Goodfellow; Membership, M. R. Billings; Hand-book, R. J. Mumford.

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Nothing can constitute good breeding which has not good nature for its foundation.—Bulwer.

Envy is a passion so full of cowardice and shame that nobody ever had the confidence to own it.—Rochester.

The heart that is soonest awake to the flowers is always the first to be touched by the thorns.—Moore.





EXECUTIVE ROYAL DENTAL SOCIETY, '05-06.



## Passed Senior Examinations

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The following is a list of the Senior Class of the R.C.D.S. who have successfully passed their final examination. They are arranged in order of merit:

*Class 1.*—S. W. Bradley, E. C. Jones, G. B. New, W. J. Price, J. W. Clay, E. H. Wilson, G. M. Garrell.

*Class 2.*—F. A. Fallis, G. F. Roulston, F. A. Axon, C. Pritchard, E. Kelly, W. R. Glover, M. A. Day, A. V. Lester, G. B. Tovell, F. A. French, W. C. Smith, D. W. Massey, E. A. Wessels, W. H. Doherty, F. C. Becker, W. H. Reid, H. L. Watt, W. H. Geddes, G. Wilson, J. A. Beatty, E. E. Bruce, A. R. Shapells, Margaret Gordon, J. T. Hackett, A. R. Jordan.

*Class 3.*—H. A. McKim, N. S. Coyne, A. S. Elliott, E. A. Grant, C. B. Stover, C. A. Mills, R. McGill, H. W. Baker, J. A. Bothwell, H. M. Reid, E. B. Sparks, F. L. Heath, B. W. Linscott, J. E. Middleton, J. M. Deans, L. T. G. Smith.

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## Suggestions for Next College Term

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Do not allow the Dental Annual scheme to drop.

Revive the Litandeb. The water is never missed till the well goes dry.

Hang on to the Jennings Cup.

Win the Mulock Cup.

Let the Association football team repeat its performance of this term.

Support the College Y.M.C.A.

Bring your preceptor's subscription for the HYA YAKA for '06-'07 in your pant's pocket next October. He'll give you the dollar if you ask him. Don't forget this. This journal requires "The Root of all Evil" to make it "go," same as any other.



## Degrees Conferred in Dentistry

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At a special Convocation of the University of Toronto, held in the Guild Hall, Toronto, April 27th, 1906, the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery was conferred upon the following candidates:

Frederick Albert Axon, John Archibald Beatty, Frederick Chas. Becker, John Alexander Bothwell, Sidney Wood Bradley, Ernest Edwin Bruce, John William Clay, Morley Ash Day, James Martin Deans, Wm. Harry Doherty, Alex. Smith Elliot, Marvin Arnold Fallis, Felix Andrew French, Wm. Howard Geddes, William Ryerson Glover, Margaret Donald Gordon, Geo. Maxwell Gorrel, Edmund Alexander Grant, John T. Hackett, Fred. Little Heath, Emery Coe Jones, Alex. Robertson Jordon, Ernest Kelly, Bradley Willis Linscott, Albert Victor Lester, Daniel Webster Massey, Joseph Edward Middleton, Charlton Arthur Mills, Robert McGill, Herbert A. McKim, Gordon Balgarnie New, William Joseph Price, Clare Prichard, William Henry Reid, George Fulton Roulston, Lewis Thos. Gerald Smith, Wallace Clendon Smith, Ernest Bland Sparks, Arthur Rudolph Stapells, Charles Bowen Stover, Garnett Beverley Tovell, Harold Linton Watt, Ernest Albert Wessels, Wm. Frederick Ghent Wilson, Edwin Herbert Wilson.

In the absence of Hon. Sir Wm. R. Meredith, the Chancellor of the University, and Hon. Chas. Moss, Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ramsay Wright, Vice-President, presided over the ceremonies and delivered a short address to the graduates, fully explaining the significance of the ceremony gone through, and closed by hoping that none would ever do anything to bring a blush of shame to the cheek of their Alma Mater.

Immediately following the conferring of the degree of D.D.S. by Dr. Wright, the President of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Dr. H. R. Abbott, London, conferred the title of L.D.S. on all the above-mentioned candidates and the following in addition: Herbert Wesley Baker, Nelson Stanley Coyne, and Howard Matthew Reid.

Rev. Dr. Kilpatrick, of Knox College, then delivered an address to the graduating class. He told of the antiquity of the profession, when in the Laws of the Twelve Tables there was mention made of teeth banded with gold, and also of an Etruscan skull in whose jaws an attempt had been made to implant animal's teeth. From the past he proceeded to describe dentistry as it is to-day, and the increased skill and scientific study necessary to pursue this vocation. He spoke of the legal recognition which dentistry now possesses as compared with former years, when any person might practise without college training in mechanics or medicine and surgery. He congratulated our college on its broad curriculum taking in so many studies which aid in the profession and also tend to educate. The rev. doctor spoke of the danger from our work, being to a degree a specialism of medicine. The mere mechanical performance of routine actions, with the minimum of intellectual activity, would bring about deterioration and loss of originality of thought. Do not become mere mechanics. If thought and skill



were not used, our profession would be lowered beneath the level of a trade. Do not become absorbed in one subject. It will bring about a narrowness of mind, an alienation from wider interests of scientific truth, from intellectual development, from social well-being. With the deterioration of the individual in respect to skill and careful study go the deterioration of completeness of manhood and the lowering of the status of the profession, and as a consequence few good men will be attracted to it. To obviate the dangers of specialism and prevent mental degeneration, make a particular study of some of the sciences involved in your work—chemistry, anatomy, bacteriology, physics; all of these are openings into the realm of truth. Your profession, he said, will then take its place among organized workers and your science will not be a little thing, but a member of the great intellectual sciences. Go outside your special study, get wider interests, study literature. A personal acquaintance with great books, great lives, great achievements, elevates, strengthens, develops powers of judgment. General culture results, and this cannot react upon our special study except to aid its progress. It will refine your speech, manner, behaviour, and will raise the esteem in which the whole profession is held. You will be called gentlemen, a higher title than any university can give you. Manhood is more than success in money-making. Get out of your society and clique and look for the problems around you, enter into fellowship with those who are solving the pressing problems, glaring evils and deep necessities of the time. Think of your duty; duty redeems every task of servility. Make your calling a service rendered to man and to God. Duty supplies continued inspiration, and rewards those who do it with a clean conscience, a pure heart and an open vision to all goodness.

The Rev. Prof. McLaughlin, of Victoria College, closed the exercises with prayer.



The Hya Yaka Editor (Syd. B.) "No wonder my hair is going"



## Ethics \*

BY ALFRED OWRE, MINNEAPOLIS.

I have chosen this subject for your consideration, first, because I am very much in love with it; second, because it is practiced more or less elusively; third, because it leads to a supreme or ultimate end.

Ethics, simply defined, is the science of conduct, and is often called the moral code.

It is concerned with the consideration of the serviceableness of our conduct for some end at which we aim, and with the rules by which our conduct is to be directed in order that this end may be attained. It has set up standard laws and rules to an end; it teaches us to know as well as to do, hence it is a normative science; in other words, a science and an art.

In order to partially systematize this study Sidgwick has given the following summary view: The subject of ethics, most comprehensively understood, includes first, an investigation of the constituents of the good and wellbeing of men considered individually, and the chief means of realizing these ends; second, an investigation of the principles and most important details of duty or the moral law; third, some inquiry into the nature and origin of the faculty by which duty is recognized, and more generally into the part taken by intellect in human action, and its relation to various kinds of desire and aversion; fourth, some examination of the question of human free will. It is also connected more or less with theology, politics, jurisprudence, psychology, etc., in so far as these subjects are concerned with the wellbeing of the people.

However, I shall not attempt to follow any sequence, but rather to call attention to some defects, and offer in good faith a few thoughts leading to a possible better condition of affairs.

At the present time our lives are taken up with anxiety for personal security, with preparation for living, or, in other words, with the accumulation of dollars. As a consequence of this seeming chief aim, very little attention is given to principles, or the questions of right living or ultimate end at any time during life; a direct result of this gross neglect is that men are only toned down by association and law. This is a slow process, and not very permanent. It is paramount that any art or science must be cultivated more or less in order to reach perfection. Why should not ethics be taught from the very outset? Selfishness is so predominant in nearly all commercial pursuits, and we live in a commercial age, and man always assimilates something from the surroundings in which he lives. Therefore, the self-preservation theory is more forceful than ever. Commercialism cannot be classed as a high activity, and, as always happens, the lower a human activity descends the further it recedes from what it should be, the more its self-assertion increases. A good life may be

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\* Read before the Minnesota State Dental Association, June, 1905.



measured by the mathematical relation of love for self and love for others. The less there is of love for self the better the life. We can be happy in the happiness of others and content with having done all the good our means will permit. Life should be free and devoted to the end for which it is worthy—its own welfare and the welfare of others. This, then, might be termed the ultimate end, e. g., the wellbeing of the people. This practically defines the moral law, the details of which need only to be worked out, and in this connection we can state that each science has been reduced to its lowest terms. In accordance with this statement, ethics has also been reduced to a question of utility and inherent experience.

True ethical science indicates to men their errors, and points to new unusual ways of life, both of which services are obnoxious to the ruling part of society, and rather than give ourselves the trouble of understanding these new duties we find it simpler and easier to ignore them altogether. It has been stated that love and religion are the basis of ethics, and this is certainly a good one, but perhaps a logical first step then would make the details more perspicuous. According to the teachings of Christ, as propounded by Count Tolstoy, if a man's aspirations toward right living be serious it will inevitably follow one definite sequence, and that in this sequence the first virtue he will strive after will be temperance or self-renunciation. And further, in seeking to be temperate, a man will inevitably follow one definite sequence, and in this sequence the first thing will be temperance in food. Apart from temperance, no righteous life is imaginable. It must commence with a curbing of the passions, e. g., the first of the virtues, and work up. To sum up the details, no better precept can be given than the old Confucian rule, "To do unto others as you would have others do unto you." This with humility were the chief doctrines of Christ, and were somewhat opposed to the high-mindedness of the ethical spirit of the Grecians. I think we agree pretty generally that the practice of the Golden Rule is desirable, but that judgment shou'd always be used in any action.

Therefore, it is advisable that each man should aim at making himself the most perfect possible instrument of reason, by cultivating both his natural faculties and his moral disposition.

Now, in order to make any law successful it must be equally binding upon both parties; right here is a stumbling block so far as the practical application of ethics is concerned. The rules of ethics must also be accepted, and then by means of a common power, that may use the strength and means of all, to enforce on all the observance of rules tending to the common good, which is really the supreme law.

I don't think we need any special system of ethics for dentists. We do need, however, more education and training, owing to the fact that the moral faculty is not innate, and, therefore, subject to the improvements we really desire. The more one knows the less he goes astray; the more informed men are the more they agree together.

From time immemorial members of the healing art have been



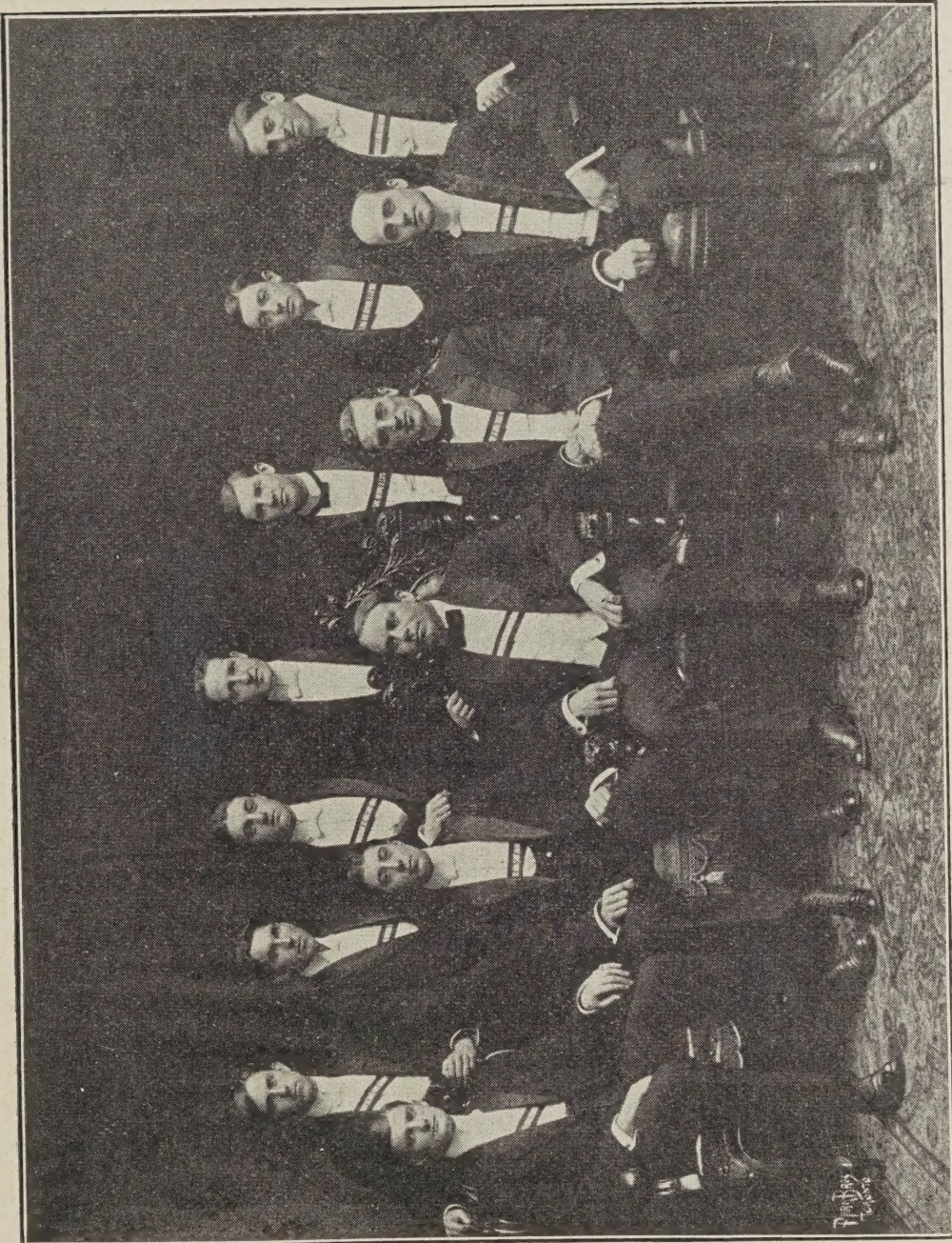
generally looked up to and respected for their goodness, purity of thought and action, quiet manners and dignity in everything, and it is rather contrary to my ideal to associate them with any other character. We must take heed and not allow these hustling, self-h, modern, commercial attributes to stain our profession any further.

By purifying and rectifying our members we endeavor to correct also the whole human race; at least this is all the means in our power to counteract the evil that rules the world. If the laborious ants of commerce would stop just once and ask: "To what end?" and then as diligently seek the answer and live to that end, what an army of good people we would have in this world of ours. There has been a serious neglect somewhere, as so very few know anything about "Why we live."

This subject should be taught thoroughly in our homes and the preparatory schools. Since this is only partially done it behooves us to give more attention to it in the professional schools. Our men should be well read in the basal principles of ethics and right living, and then the making of dental laws, framing of reciprocity acts, etc., will not be so stupendous a task as it is at present. I realize full well the inaptness of men to change their habits as they advance in years. However, this is a serious proposition; let us arise and be more active in shaping the character of those who are to follow us. This is a field for conscientious labor, because many men have said: "*Had I but known.*" In trying to put this subject before you I am fully aware that to live for a common good is a theory not practiced to a large extent by western nations. To realize an ideal in this respect is, perhaps, somewhat remote, and still I don't want to appear pessimistic in any sense of the word. Progress is always slow in beginning, but since the start has been made I should like to see the profession a little nearer the chrysalis stage before I step off. Can we not also receive some valuable suggestions along ethical thought from Oriental civilization, especially Japan? Does not the common good of the people stand foremost with this nation, and is there not less selfishness? I think these questions can be answered in the affirmative, hence we are led to reflect a little upon the way we really are drifting. The professional schools are tainted with this selfish commercial spirit, and it does not tend to a common good. The wholesale enrollment and graduation is carried on in many cases for the purpose of increasing dividends on stock, regardless of qualification or fitness of the candidate, and also without considering the effect on the public. A reference to this is necessary, because unless we have men fitted for the place in this noble calling there will be no progress in ethics, as a full understanding of the eternal fitness of things seems to go hand in hand with ethical thought.

In conclusion, let me say that whatever we do, the whole dental profession, the whole human family should be the social unit and not the individual, as has been the case to a great extent in the past. And to do unto others as we would have them do unto us is as good a guide to our conduct to-day as it was centuries ago, if we will only accept and use it.—*The Dental Review*.





EXECUTIVE HYA YAKA CLUB, '05-'06.



## Social Advantages of College Life

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The advantages that come to college men from lectures, libraries, museums and apparatus are never out of the popular mind. But there are other advantages that are prized by students and that in after years they value more highly than their college lore so much of which they make haste to forget as soon as the examinations are over. It is the personal associations of students that make for character and conduct whose influence abides through life.

Even in the intellectual life more help may come to the student from his contact with the living mind of his instructor—from the sympathy and admiration and imitation—induced by an inspiring presence than from all the facts and theories taught. To catch the trick of a wise man's thinking and enter into a true man's noble feeling is sometimes vastly better than to remember his exact words and thoughts. Something of this may be had through books, for which the extra-mural student may be thankful, but the college man, if he have the grace to use it, has a great advantage in the living presence and personality of his instructors.

But the subject of this paper is the influence of students on each other—the social forces of college life. The subject may not often come distinctly before the student's mind, especially when he has the fear of the examinations before him, but when college life is over, the old student's mind turns more and more to the things in which he shared the common college life rather than to the things, however precious, in which he was detached from his fellow-students.

Of social life, in the ordinary sense of the word, students do not know much and in many cases do not know enough. In the whirl of society life, so-called, the individuality is too often overborne and character suffers, but in the solitary life there is danger that the individuality may develop into eccentricity and selfishness. The society of good people—people of clear heads and pure hearts and high ideals—is much to be desired, that we may catch their spirit and learn their fine art of conduct. The art of saying and doing the right thing at the right time and in the right way is highly prized by all right-minded people. It is indeed one department of applied Christianity. The conventionalities and courtesies and amenities of social life may sometimes be counterfeits, but they are counterfeits of a true coin which bears the image of Him who said, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise." Rudeness of conduct and roughness of speech come in most cases from dull minds and uncharitable spirits, but, as a French moralist has said, "Delicacy is often justice in little things." The fine art of conduct, like other arts, needs practice, and it is only in true social life that the practice is to be found. It is to be wished that our students had more of it.

But if students as a class have not much time or opportunity for social life as commonly understood, they have in the society of their fellow-students a privilege that comes to no other class of



men—a privilege beyond price. In a great university are gathered together the brightest and strongest young lives of the nation. In their preparation for the university they have had the best training that the country can give them. They should, therefore, present, and we believe they do present in moral and intellectual qualities an attainment considerably above the general average of the people. It is the privilege of the student to live in the society of these men—to be with them as an equal. Some of the advantages of this life we now proceed to specify.

Students are usually quick to discern and generous to recognize each other's good qualities, and they are at the same time frank and uncompromising in their opposition to the foibles and vices of their fellows. In the drawing-room, compliment and complaisance fall, like the rain, on the just and the unjust, but amongst students there is a nearer approach to that divine justice, according to which it is well with the righteous but, though hand join in hand, the wicked go not unpunished. This severe though not unfriendly criticism of fellow-students leads many times to marked and permanent improvement in manners and morals.

Amongst students, especially in this country, there is no aristocracy of birth or wealth. The mind is the measure of the man. With few exceptions the best man gets the best place. He may be rich and well born, but he knows that the good standing comes to him because of his personal qualities, and not because he has had a father or grandfather. He may be poor and of humble upbringing, but he is none the less a man amongst men. In either case character is at a premium with the student through life because of the successes of his student years.

The qualities of leadership that are the special gift of some men are often best developed in college life. The solitary student may have those qualities but his environment does not draw them out. He can no more become a leader of men than a solitary musician can become the leader of an orchestra. Hence, one of the great advantages of college life to men who are called to places of leadership, of trust and influence in church and state.

In the students' societies for the discussion of literature, politics, science, theology, art, etc., the stimulation of thought and the art of expression is more helpful than books or lectures can ever bring about. One of the great English astronomers once said that he never really understood his subject till after he had written a popular work on astronomy. In like manner we may say many a brilliant student never understood his honor work till he came to discuss it in his literary or scientific society. Moreover, the practice in public speaking gained in students' societies and the familiarity with the forms of procedure in public assemblies are of great practical value in this land and age where men are called so frequently to take part in public affairs.

Many other social advantages of college life might be mentioned, but for only one more may space be given. The acquaintanceships and friendships that knit men to each other and to their country are most frequently made in student years. In college halls to-day and on the college campus are being formed the life-long fellow-



ships that will brighten and hallow the joys and sorrows of personal affairs and that will sustain and cheer in the larger duties and toils that affect the welfare of the millions who dwell in this wide Dominion.

How far reaching are the advantages of college fellowship may be inferred from the fact that already in the halls of our own Victoria College the young undergraduate meets in his first year about three hundred and fifty of the selected lives of our country. Each subsequent year of his undergraduate life adds more than a hundred to his college companions. At the end of his four years he will thus have had the opportunity of meeting seven or eight hundred of the young people who will stand closest to him in the duties and privileges of his future life. At the same time in the wider intercollegiate life of the university that number will be increased manifold.

One word should be added to the quality of this college society. Not very long ago the writer was speaking to a student of the privilege of meeting so many of the men who were to make the future of this country. The numbers—so many hundreds—seemed at first incredible to the student, but when he was satisfied that they had not been exaggerated, he gave his own judgment of the quality as he had found it in these words, *And there is scarcely one of them that you might not make a friend.*

So may it ever be.

—Merlin, in *Acta Victoriana*.



Sophomores after Big Game.

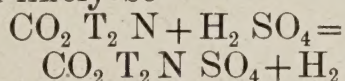


## Plugger Points

Dr. Webster—"What would be the effect on cotton of dipping it in sulphuric acid?"

"Gordy" New—"You would get cotton sulphate!!!

The formula would likely be



How is that for chemistry?

"Grape Nuts" Coyne, describing how he studied for his matric—"Why, when I wasn't polishing plates in the office I had my nose stuck into that infernal Latin book. I studied so hard that I could see Cæsar crossing the Rubicon with a gun across his shoulder."

No wonder the class cheered when Becker came into lecture wearing that red puff tie. It was a corker.



Dr. Hum: "Yes, I know salivary calculus when I see it"

"Col." Matheson believes in attending lectures even if he be late. In one of Dr. Webster's lectures he came in after the gong had rung for the close of the lecture.

Did you see "Bill" Reid's and "Bug" New's whiskers?

Ed. Wilson to Ghent W.—"What is the dose of Iodine?"

Ghent—"Ten to thirty grains."

Ed. W.—"How the mischief did you hit it?"

Ghent—"Well now I didn't guess at it."

McGuire studied till the last minute and was often late at the exams.

Do you remember the anxious looks of the Seniors?



"Dr. Coyne, Mayor of Regina——"

A. E. W. (reading the above)—"Oh yes! That is the fellow who used to kick the desk."

Do the Freshmen remember how delighted Dr. MacKenzie was over the defeat of the S.P.S.?

Do you remember the Vance bandage?

Do you remember Somnoforme spasms?



The Dean to class: "I have a celluloid denture here I wish to show you"

#### COLLEGE PROVERBS.

Duffie—"There are none so deaf that they can't hear after the lights are out."

Mac—"The latest novel catches the bookworm."

Coyne—"In the midst of life we are in debt."

Bradley—"There is many a slip between the pen and the publisher."

Beatty—"The girls and their privileges are soon parted."

Johnson—"When some girls are away they don't avoid measles."

C. Smith (Y.M.C.A.)—"As ye sew so shall ye rip."

Dean—"Thou shalt not steal."



Said the gushing girl to Lindsay just back from Nashville—  
“Did you see any niggers in a cake walk?”

A. W. L.—“No, but I have seen niggers in a bun-dance.”

Arts' Student looking at the infirmary—“It looks like a dock-yard.”

Webster's Anatomy—“I have seen abscesses break out even down as low as—your shirt-band.”

Roll-call in the infirmary—“Blair.”

W. A. B.—“He's under the chair.”

J. B.—“What is \$2.00?”

W. A. B.—“The price of eight shows, John.”



Little Boy to Dr. Gorrell:—“Please Dr. where is Sunny Jim?”  
“Silverlocks” Gorrell:—“He was last heard of a week ago yesterday, come in again to-morrow.”

A Southern cotton planter had on his plantation a little boy in buttons called Sam. Sam one afternoon pointed to a bottle on his master's bureau and said:

“Mars Channing, am dat hair oil?”

“Mercy, no, Sam; that's glue,” said the planter.

“I guess dat's why I can't get mah hat off,” said Sam thoughtfully.

The American fifty-cent piece contains, in reality, only ten cents' worth of silver. Thus, we find on the back the words: “In God we trust”—for the other forty cents.—*McGill Outlook*.

Prof.—“We are told here that the prophet rent his clothes. Why did he do that?”

Bob—“Because he could not afford to buy them.”—*Ex.*



## SONG SUNG AT SENIOR DINNER

We'll ask Dean Willmott to tea,  
 O we'll ask Dean Willmott to tea,  
 And if he can't come we'll ask his son,  
 And the whole d—— family.  
 We'll all be merry drinking wine and sherry,  
 We'll all be merry on our Commencement Day.

"There was indeed a miss-steak," remarked the cannibal chief-tain as he finished eating the missionary's daughter.—*Ex.*



Manager Bruce:—"Poor S.P.S., they must miss that cup."

## MOTHER HUBBARD IN BOSTONEBE.


An aged and respected lady by the name  
 Of Madame Hubbard made her way to the  
 Culinary larder in the hope that she  
 Might find there the structural portion  
 Of a roast for her canine pet, which was  
 Somewhat emaciated, owing to the lack of  
 Material sustenance and resulting long  
 Fasting. When Madame Hubbard arrived at  
 The depository for edibles, however,  
 She was greatly pained and disappointed  
 To find it void of that tid-bit of which  
 She was in quest, and as a result the  
 Expectant animal was obliged to forego  
 The feast to which he had looked forward  
 With such pleasing relish and anticipation.

—Newton Kirk, in *Boston Post*.





# Extraction and the S. S. White Extraction Forceps

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Extraction, the last office that can be performed for the human teeth, at best a disagreeable and painful operation, may be robbed of a great part of its painfulness by the use of properly adapted forceps in skilful hands. The  line of forceps without question affords the best extracting instruments at the service of the dentist. The beaks are so formed that they are readily insinuated under the gum and they grasp and hold the tooth firmly with little danger of slipping or crushing. The shapes of the handles have been carefully studied out so as to afford the greatest facility for work with the least exertion.

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You can get  Forceps in Octagon or Knuckle-Joint. The steel and the shaping and the tempering are right. When you buy  Forceps you are sure to get 100 per cent. of first quality.

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## COULDN'T TRUST THE DENTIST.

A Scotsman the other day went to a London dentist with a toothache. The dentist told him he would only get relief by having it out.

"Weel then," said the Scot, "I maun hae gas."

While the dentist was getting the apparatus ready the Scot began to count his money. The dentist said somewhat testily, "You need not pay until it's out."

The Scot replied, "I ken that, but as ye're aboot to mak' me unconscious I jist want to see hoo I stan'."

## WHEN THE SR. RESULTS WERE ANNOUNCED.

Gerald Smith runs to phone—"Oh, papa, I've passed!"  
Central—"Number please."



"Gordy" New gives instruction in porcelain work.

Jordan (as Clay rises to speak).—"How old are YOU, John?"

## AT THE SENIOR DINNER.

H. L. W.—"I appreciate the training I have received in diagnosing salinary calculus."

A little girl remarked to her mother: "I am not afraid in the dark." "Of course not," said her mother.

"I was afraid once when I went into the pantry to get a tart," she added.

"What were you afraid of?" said her mother. "I was afraid I wouldn't find the tarts," was the reply.

A Lesson in Physics.—Teacher: "What is velocity?"

Smart Boy.—"Velocity is what a man puts down a hot plate with."



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**TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL.**—The dentist who persists in the use of alcohol and tobacco during office hours signs a mortgage to the devil of failure and should not complain if his patients wander away to more capable men.—Mark G. McElhinney, Ottawa, Can.

When applying a rubber dam where ligation is necessary moisten the ligature, the surgeon's knot formed, will not slip but adhere more firmly.—Prof. G. L. Field.



The Hya Yaka Business Manager (Joe M.):—"There's no use worrying, I'll pay them all soon."

**TOOTH BLEACHING.**—The quickest way to bleach a tooth that I know of, when it has not been discolored by alloys, copper amalgam, essential oils or gum resins, is by using aluminum chloride and Labarraque's solution. The next is by using powdered alum and moistening with Labarraque's solution. And the next is by moistening the interior of the tooth with dilute sulphuric acid and then filling in sodium dioxide; and last, but not least, is the 25 per cent. pyrozone method. Pure terebene ( $C_{10}H_{16}$ ) will slowly dissolve oils. It should be sealed in the tooth and the application removed once a week.—Dr. Miller, *Cosmos*.



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 —*Office and Laboratory.*

Spragg.—“Hurrah for the Atlantic!”  
 O’Callaghan.—“Here’s to Old Ireland.”  
 Steed.—“Let us off for the Pacific.”  
 McFarlane.—“Three cheers for Scotland.”



Coyne:—“These Grape Nuts are *very* nourishing.”

Probabilities (for one month hence).—Strong gales, heavy sea and Isaacs upon the ocean.

Events.—Isaacs is sea-sick.

Steamship passenger.—“How is it Isaacs you will take nothing but lemonade?”

Isaacs.—“It’s the only thing that tastes the same both ways.”

Earthquake shock felt in Northern Quebec, and McFarlane has arrived home. Strange coincidence.

F. H. Moore will be employed in Toronto during the summer, and incidentally finish the growing of the little one (the moustache).



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Klinger.—“There isn’t a Freshie I would invite to my home.”  
The Freshmen, therefore, tapped Klinger to make him feel more at home in the lab.



Mills at Newmarket :—“Now all together boys—‘Poor old Newmarket,’” etc.

The results of the Senior examinations came out in the city papers on the morning of April 25th, and some of the successful ones celebrated the event in a ride around town in a tally-ho. They drove past the University buildings singing songs and giving the different college yells, just to let the boys inside, who were writing on exams, know what it is like to be through the ordeal.

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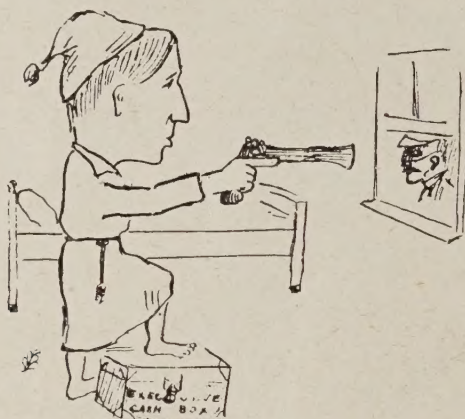
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To make longer but more agreeable connections, Jimmie Strachan went home to Brussels by Hamilton. Next time, Jimmie, bring the girl all the way.



"Billy" Doherty guards the R.C.D.S. Executive Funds.

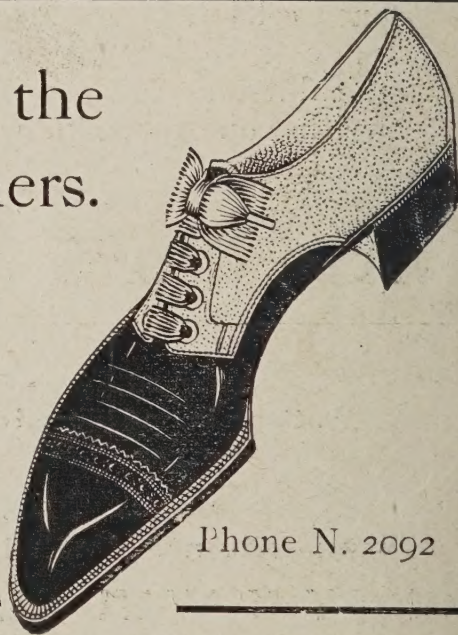
Emery Coe (in his reply to the toast of The Ladies).—"Have you noticed any difference in Dr. Webster since he married?"

Voice (sounded like Day's).—"Yes, he's late for lectures once in a while."

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latest shapes and leathers.

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